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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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INSURANCE
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ROYAL ... OF THE BOMPAY BRANCH OF THE ...

OVER ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS ROUNDED UP

RECORD ARRESTS IN BOMBAY

70 Convictions In 60 Minutes

TWELFTH "EMERGENCY COUNCIL" JAILED ON WEDNESDAY

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION SALES AND ITS SEQUEL.

The arrests in connection with the picketing of the Auction sale of Liquor Shops licenses on Wednesday totalled 102.

The Auction of all the 212 shops was concluded at 3-15 p.m.

Among the 102 persons arrested, 16 were women. Out of these, 85 were convicted by Mr. Khandalawala, who also convicted 12 Congressmen the same day, making a total of 97, which is a record of Congress convictions in one Court in a day.

A regular procession of volunteers clad in picturesque tri-colour uniforms of green, orange and white, marched to the gates of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday morning, with a view to picket the auction sale of 234 country liquor shops in the city. While the Collector of Bombay was doing the monotonous job of putting the licenses to auction to an audience mostly composed of old and infirm Parsi ladies inside the hall, batch after batch of men and women volunteers were being arrested at the entrance to the hall. With the cry of "Down with Liquor" on their lips the volunteers stepped into the police vans that carried them away to the police lock-ups.

94 ARRESTS.

By noon, 94 persons including 17 women were arrested by the police. The pickets arrived at the place from all directions and a police motor car was seen moving about the place apparently with the object of finding out from where they arrived. A batch of 21 persons assembled near the Grand Building, Colaba, were suspected by the police to be Congress volunteers whose object was to picket the C. J. Hall, was arrested and marched on to the Colaba Police Station. Similarly 13 persons who were the tri-colour uniforms and had assembled near the Share Bazar, Fort, were also put under arrest with a view to prevent them from marching to the hall.

MOTOR CAR SEIZED.

Apart from this, the police also seized a motor car flying a national flag which was seen moving around the C. J. Hall. The number of the car was Bom. 6495 and it belonged to Mr. Tricumdas Bachubhai Kapadia. According to the police the car brought the three lady members of the 12th "War Council" who were arrested by the police for picketing the hall.

STRONG POLICE GUARD.

A crowd of several hundred persons thronged the foot-paths opposite the C. J. Hall and cheered the pickets as batch after batch was being arrested and taken away. All the doors of the hall were strongly guarded by police. It was noticed that the pickets poured into the place in trams in ordinary dress and after reaching the Museum Tram Junction changed their dress. They jumped into the green shorts and orange shirts which they carried under their arm pits, all in the presence of the crowds and then marched to the main entrance to the hall where they were immediately put under arrest. The police on noticing these tactics cleared the crowds from the footpaths where the volunteers changed their costume and lathi police were posted at the Museum Tram Junction. But inspite of this the volunteers succeeded in arriving on the scene from other directions.

PACKED WITH OLD PARSIS.

Inside the C. J. Hall the proceedings were very dull and monotonous which were relieved on one occasion when an old Parsi lady broke into tears. Mr. W. Dillon, the Collector of Bombay who was presiding over the auction took a chair on the dias and was surrounded by Excise officers. The hall was practically full and the audience was composed mostly of Parsis—old men and women—who had to be helped from their cars and escorted to their seats. There were also a few old Hindu women, and no one took any interest.

EXPECTING RS. 24 LAKHS.

There were in all 234 liquor shops, out of which, 212 shops were to be put to auction. Last year owing to a strong anti-liquor agitation and the picketing by Congress volunteers these shops fetched about Rs. 18 lakhs while this year the Government hopes to realise Rs. 24 lakhs. There was practically no auction sale as such but the Government had added 33½ per cent to the prices of last year and offered the shops to the same old owners. In most cases the enhanced Government prices of the shops were accepted by the old owners of shops and except in a few cases there was neither bidding nor competition. But the auctioneer went on monotonously repeating "Ek Var, Be Var, and Tin Var" and banging the hammer on the table.

UNSOLD LICENSES.

"I can't afford to pay the price that Government has fixed for my shop. I have suffered a heavy loss of about Rs. 2,000 last year owing to the anti-liquor movement in the city," this was the wail of a Parsi Mr. Manekji Sorabji who owned a liquor shop at Bhapu Khote Street, Bombay. The shop was put to auction and the owner of the shop appealed to the Collector to reduce the price fixed for it by the Government. The Collector refused to reduce the price and proceeded with the auction but no bidder came forward to purchase the shop. The shop remained unsold.

Another shop at Abdul Rehman Street remained unsold as the former owner of the shop could not afford to pay the price asked for nor did any bidder came forward to buy it.

PARSI WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

A Parsi woman broke into tears when her own brother offered a higher price for the liquor shop owned by her. She complained to the Collector that owing to personal bitterness "her brother was harrassing her" and was seeking to purchase her shop. The particular shop the price of which was fixed at Rs. 4,000 was knocked down to the woman at Rs. 11,500.

Two or three other shops fetched over Rs. 10,000.

70 CONVICTIONS IN AN HOUR.

Sixty-four men and 15 women all of whom were arrested on Wednesday morning while picketing the Country Liquor Shop Auction sales at the C. J. Hall were tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate before the court rose for lunch. Within one hour the Magistrate convicted 70 of them including 14 women.

"EMERGENCY COUNCIL" JAILED.

The 14 women who were convicted included the three members of the twelfth "Emergency Council" of the B. P. C. C.

Besides the members of the "Emergency Council" the women picketers included a seventy year old woman and the wife of a Bombay Journalist. The members of the "Emergency Council" were given five months, rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment. The Journalist's wife was given four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

70-YEAR-OLD WOMAN JAILED

The seventy-year-old woman was sentenced to five months'

(Continued on page 5)

"BIG CLASH" AHEAD

Japanese Troops To Attack Chapei

ULTIMATUM TO CHINESE COMMANDER

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Shanghai.—Big clash between Chinese and Japanese troops is expected on Thursday when newly landed Japanese forces now totalling 20,000 launch attack on Chapei. Five Chinese army corps are concentrating on Shanghai-Nanking Railway area with Marshall Feng Yuhsiang in command.

It is visualised that Japanese forces if they capture Chapei will find themselves confronted by a 100,000 Chinese troops in the country in which Japanese forces will be heavily handicapped owing to the absence of roads.

U. S. C.-IN-C.S PROTEST

Washington.—The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet has protested to Admiral Nomura against shells falling on the sector of International Settlement where the United States marines are stationed.—Reuter.

ALL-NIGHT BOMBARDMENT

British Blue Jackets Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Shanghai.—Two British Blue Jackets guarding the Wharf on the Whangpoo and several Chinese passengers of the British steamer "Suiwo," which was alongside the Wharf, have been wounded by a Chinese shell falling in the Settlement area. Japanese artillery maintained terrific bombardment throughout the night. The Chinese batteries replied feebly.—Reuter's Special.

AN EXHORTATION, NOT AN APPEAL

League On Japan's "Responsibilities"

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Geneva—The appeal of the Council of League of Nations to Japan savours of exhortation rather than appeal. It points out that only cooperation and responsibility can assure the maintenance of international relations, and employment of force will only aggravate the situation reacting unfavourably on the world generally.

The appeal draws attention to Japan's responsibilities as a member of the League and permanent member of the Council, and expresses the hope that Japan will adopt a conciliatory and wise attitude. It declares that the Shanghai trouble broke out after the appointment of the commission with the consent of both parties, and that it has endangered the lives and property of foreign nationals, besides threatening progress of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

FEARS OF JAPANESE INVASION

Northern Commanders Under Orders

LONDON, Feb. 16

Shanghai—War fever is spreading in China. In view of the fears of a Japanese invasion, a number of troop movements is proceeding in north China. It is understood that Government have recently ordered the Northern commanders to be prepared for all eventualities.

Voluntary contributions for the support of the Cantonese army against the Japanese in Chapel are pouring in, and they already total nearly a million dollars. Nanking is being converted into a city of dugouts and public lectures are being given daily on protection against bombing.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO CHINESE COMMANDER

Withdraw, Or We Force You Out

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Tokio—The Japanese Government has authorised the presentation of an ultimatum to the Commander of Chinese Nineteenth Army, that Japanese will be compelled to force it out if the Army does not withdraw to a distance of twenty kilometres northwest of the Settlement within a specified time.—Reuter.

League's Appeal To Japan

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Geneva—The council of Twelve have decided to appeal to Japan reminding her of her obligations under the League and urging cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

BLUE JACKETS DIE OF INJURIES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Shanghai—Ableseaman Francis, one of the injured blue jackets has died. Ableseaman Prior second of the injured blue jackets, has also died.—Reuter's Special.

PROTECTION TO PAPER PULP INDUSTRY

"Govt. Policy Not Correctly Stated"

RESTRICTIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON NEW COMPANIES ONLY

NEW DELHI, February 17.

Several minutes of dissent are appended to the report of the Select Committee on the Bamboo Paper Protection Bill. Sir George Rainy states that the Tariff Board has not correctly stated the settled policy of the Government of India as regards the conditions to be enforced on a company receiving assistance.

He explains that, that policy is that while the conditions as to incorporation and registration in India with rupee capital, the appointment of a proportion of Indian directors and facilities for training Indians can be reasonably imposed on new companies, it is not right to impose such conditions on the companies already engaged in the industry.—A.P.

HEALTH OF MR. MANILAL KOTHARI

Two More States Serve Him With Prohibitory Order

AHMEDABAD, February 17.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who is detained at the Sabarmati Jail under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance is now reported to be feeling better. He has been served with prohibitory orders by two more States of Kathiawar, namely, Dhrol and Rajkot, prohibiting him from entering their limits.—A.P.

INSTALLATION OF MAHARJA OF BENARES

A Personal Distinction

NO PLACE FOR AUTOCRACY IN REFORMS

BENARES, February 17.

Sir Malcolm Hailey performed the installation of His Highness the Maharaja Aditya Narayan Singh of Benares on the Throne to-day. He conveyed to the Maharaja the good wishes of the Viceroy who had asked him to announce the conferment of the title of Maharaja Bahadur on His Highness, which was a personal distinction of the late Maharaja.

In the course of his address the Governor referred to the Premier's announcement regarding an Indian Federation and said that the sovereign rights of the State over its subjects would remain unimpaired, but the association of representatives of the States with the Federal Council and the pervading and penetrating influence of the federal idea would undoubtedly lead the subjects of Indian States to look for increasing adaptation of administrative forms to those prevailing in British India, "for, like all political institutions, autocracy cannot stand on any prescriptive merit but can only endure so long as it justifies itself by the measure of satisfaction which it brings to the people over whom it holds sway. If the administration of your State continues in the same liberal and progressive spirit as in the past, then you need not fear the shock of any changes."—A.P.

Shaukat Ali Rebuffed.

DR. ANSARI AND M. ATAULLAH SHAH BUKHARI REFUSE TO BE INTERVIEWED BY HIM IN JAIL?

NEW DELHI, February 17.

It is understood that Mr. Shaukat Ali wrote to Dr. Ansari and Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari, President of the Ahrar Mejliss, wishing to interview them in jail, and that they refused to be interviewed by him.—A.P.

Sabarmati Jail Women's Ward Overcrowded

TENTS PUT UP FOR WOMEN PRISONERS

ORDINARY CRIMINALS TRANSFERRED TO SABARMATI JAIL

AHMEDABAD, February 17.

As the women's ward in the Sabarmati Jail is overcrowded, tents have been put up for women prisoners.

It is understood that a large number of ordinary criminals undergoing imprisonment have been removed from Sabarmati Jail and taken to jails in Kathiawar States.—A.P.

EXPORTS DUTY ON HIDES AND SKINS.

MR. JAMAL MAHOMED INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A, President of the Madras Hides and Skins Merchants' Association, had an interview with the Governor at the Secretariat this morning regarding the export duty on hides and skins.—A. P.

THAT HELD UP CABLE

Tom Williams To Raise Issue In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Mr. Tom Williams, member of the House of Commons, informs Reuter that he will ask Sir S. Hoare an emergency question to-morrow regarding the authority on which cable addressed to him from India, after being accepted and paid for, was returned to the sender and the money refunded, and whether M. P.s' cables and correspondence are being censored.

Mr. Tom Williams explains that he did not receive the cable from Mira Ben on the 7th January, but a copy of it arrived by the Air Mail. He has corresponded with Sir S. Hoare in this connection, and hopes for a reply in the House of Commons, to-morrow. Reuter.

SECOND READING OF IMPORT DUTIES BILL

Labour Motion For Rejection Defeated

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The House of Commons by 451 votes to 73 defeated the Opposition Labour motion for the rejection of the Import Duties Bill which was read a second time. Reuter.

SIX PERSONS KILLED

Avalanche Disaster In Turkey

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Constantinople.— Six persons were killed when an avalanche swept down from Mount Ana near Trebizond and carried away an hotel and a private house. Rescue party is still digging and has hopes of saving other victims of disaster.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PASSES PARTNERSHIP BILL

All Amendments Rejected Without Division

SIR L. GRAHAM RESENTS ATTACK OF MR. SARDA

NEW DELHI, February 17.

The Legislative Assembly discussed to-day official bills. Quarter of an hour was spent in answering questions.

Sir George Rainy informed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that he was soon getting into touch with party leaders of the Assembly with a view to making arrangements for discussions between the the Franchise Committee and members from the Central Legislature.

"PLAGUE OF FLIES."

Some liveliness was caused by Sir H. A. S. Gidney's questions regarding what he called the plague of flies in New Delhi. Sir Frank Noyce said that this was to be attributed to the increase of cattle in the city. The local authorities had been asked to frame bye-laws on the subject.

Sir H. A. J. Gidney: Is it not a fact that all officials, from the highest to the lowest, keep cattle in their houses?

Sir Frank Noyce: I cannot accept that. I keep none in mine. (Laughter).

Sir Henry drew attention to the insanitary state of the roads and urged the need for a health officer.

Sir Frank Noyce replying, said that the criticism made by Sir Henry would be passed over to the local authorities.

PARTNERSHIP BILL.

Sir Lancelot Graham, moving the consideration of the Partnership Bill, declared that the Government had put all their cards on the table and it was clear that there were advantages and dis-advantages in registration which all could see. He therefore resented the baseless attack of Mr. Sarda the other day, that Government action was mean, and despicable and showed subterfuge.

The House agreed to the Law Secretary's motion without dissent.

"INJUSTICE TO MINORS."

Detailed consideration of clauses was then taken up. The Law Member and the Law Secretary accepted the amendment of Mr. Rangachariar relating to minors who are admitted to the benefits of partnership. Mr. Rangachariar wished to remove the injustice to the minor involved in making him a compulsory partner whether he was aware of it or not, and proposed to throw the burden on the minor to prove that he had no knowledge of the partnership.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Considerable debate in which sharp differences of opinion were expressed however followed on another amendment proposed by Mr. Rangachariar, which proposed that when a partnership was terminated, due notice should not be considered as the only form of intimating to others dealing with the firm such termination of partnership, but that knowledge or otherwise of such termination of partnership should also be taken into consideration.

Leading lawyer members of the House participated in the discussion. Sir B. L. Mitter held that the proposed amendment was unnecessary and would only introduce an element of litigation which the Bill proposed to eliminate.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir H. S. Gour and Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal supported Mr. Rangachariar.

REJECTED.

After some more speeches the amendment was rejected by 59 votes to 16. The House then rose for lunch.

PARTNERSHIP BILL PASSED.

After lunch, an hour and a quarter were spent in discussing further amendments moved by Mr. S. G. Jog and Mr. Harbilas Sarda, all of which were rejected without division. The Partnership Bill was then passed.

Sir Joseph Bhore next introduced the Bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has been framed as a result of enquiries into the working of the Act and the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour on the subject.

ACCOUNTS OF 1929-30.

Sir George Schuster moved the consideration of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1929-30. On a representation by the Opposition, the matter was postponed to the next official sitting. Thereafter the Assembly went through the business of passing numerous demands for excess grants for 1929-30.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER POLICEMEN REFUSE TO DO EXTRA WORK

They Do Not Go To Viceregal Ball To Help In "Bundobust."

POLICE SERVICE RULES QUOTED

Taken To Police Chowky, And Warned

NEW DELHI, February 17.

Enquiry into alleged disobedience by 15 policemen employed on the Assembly Chamber duties have been instituted as a result of an incident which occurred yesterday when policemen were ordered on the close of the Assembly session to proceed to the Viceregal Lodge in connection with arrangements for a grand ball attended by 1500 guests.

The policemen declined to take the duty without submitting an objection to some gazetted official. They were thereupon taken to the police station at New Delhi where they represented that they had already put in eight hour's work covering the Assembly session and under the police service rules further duty for the day was unjustified.

The policemen were accordingly allowed to go home with a warning that their conduct would be a matter for enquiry which was instituted to-day. The policemen were at their usual posts of duty in the Assembly Chamber while the enquiry proceeded, and evidence was recorded by two police officers. These policemen were on guard at the outer precincts of the Chamber, the inner being guarded by the Assembly's own watch and ward staff in civilian clothes.—A.P.

ALL QUIET AGAIN!

Ringlader Of Lolab Rebel Arrested

JAMMU (Tawi), Feb. 17.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu, Tawi, has issued the following communique:—

All is quiet in the affected areas. Arrangements are being made for the despatch of supplies to refugees at Khambah. The Governor of Kashmir reports that all is quiet in Kashmir and that the ring-leader of Lolab rebels has been arrested.—A. P.

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FOR SALE—Platts Complete BLOW ROOM MACHINERY, containing 6 COMBINATIONS—43" wide laps, 6 HOPPERS, Year of Make, 1-1898; 1-1899; 1-1902; 1-1903; and 2-1908. 6 CRIGHTONS, all 1908 Make. 6 OPENERS, 2-1898; 1-1902; 1-1903; 1-1907 and 1-1908 Make. 6 BREAKER SCUTCHERS, Laps 42" wide, 3-1898; 1-1902 and 2-1903 make. 6 INTER SCUTCHERS, Laps 42" wide, 2-1898; 2-1899; 1-1902 and 1-1903 Make. 8 FINISHER SCUTCHERS Laps 40" wide, 1-1896; 2-1893; 1-1899; 1-1902 and 3-1903 Make. The Complete Machinery can be seen in full working order at the Mill. Apply to:—THE MANAGER, The Narsinggrji Mfg. Co. Ltd., SHOLAPUR. (Deccan).
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TO MR. CHELA RAM—Anxious Come home or send address T. L. KHURANA. S.D. College, Lahore. Hoping an early reply.
P R6714

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In print of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1931, issued by the Bank to the shareholders, the signatures of Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Mathradas Vissonji appear in the middle of the page and the signatures of all the Directors in Bombay are printed at foot of the page. The signature of Mr. Dinsha D. Romer, one of the Directors, is added to the signatures of Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Mathradas Vissonji in the original and the shareholders are requested to read the printed copies with the signature of MR. DINSHA D. ROMER, below the signatures of Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Mathradas Vissonji.

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.
Dated, 17th February, 1932.
4407

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 2489 of 1929.

EBRAHIM ISUFALLY PAPER, of Surat Boran Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Horvad Jampa Bazar, Surat, ... Plaintiff
vs.
HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN AND BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay .. Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Judge's order for sale, dated the 30th day of January, 1931, put up for sale, by Public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in his Office at the High Court House, Bombay, the right title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the movable property consisting of goods, stock-in-trade, fittings and fixtures in the godowns of the within-named Defendants at Arthur Road and Janjikar Street and in their shop at Nagdevi Street, said to be in possession of (1) Madhavji Jesang, (2) Damodar Madhavji, (3) Ramdas Madhavji, (4) Bhagwandas Madhavji, as the Mortgagees thereof and attached under Warrant of attachment, dated the 25th day of March, 1930, under Order XXI Rule 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the purchase moneys against the amount due under the Decree herein subject to the provision of Section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The costs of and incidental to this application and order are to be costs in the execution proceedings.

The price of the bid will have to be paid at the time of the sale.

For further information and conditions of said application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., plaintiff's attorneys, situate at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1932.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
4411

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NOWROJI DADABHOY PUNDOLE is the Sole Proprietor of Messrs. D. R. Pundole and Sons and will carry on the business at the same place viz., 369-371, Hornby Road, under the same name and style that Mr. Nariman Dadabhoy Pundole is no longer in our client's service and that our client has not opened any branch shop in Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1932.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for D. R. Pundole & Sons.
4403

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Black trap Metal ½" to 1½" specially for Asphalt Roads, to the Ahmedabad Municipality, during the year 1932-1933, ending 31st March, 1933, so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 7th March, 1932, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 50/- as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dt. 13-2-1932.
4409

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD (VANJAWADI), MAHIM.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Ranchhoddas & Hakim Attorneys for Messrs. Premchand Gomaji and others, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Rasak Bin Rahimbux Hakim the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage dated the 30th June 1922 and 11th February 1924 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Properties on Thursday the 18th day of February 1932 at the time as stated against each lot on respective premises.

SALE AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Lot. No. 1.—All that piece of Fazandari land or ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 892, Containing by admeasurement 153 Square yards or thereabouts with building being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Municipality under 'G.' Ward No. 4980 (1) and Street No. 308, 308A.

SALE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Lot. No. 2.—All that piece of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground with building standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Containing by admeasurement 310 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 11414, New No. D3457 Old Survey No. 3192 and New Survey No. 2132.

SALE AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of pension and Tax land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road (Vanja-Wadi) Containing by admeasurement 78 Square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 167, New No. 3788, Old Survey No. 166, 189 and 2848, New Survey No. 121 and Cadastral Survey No. 277 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4991 and Street No. 319.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Ranchhoddas and Hakim Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

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AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY.)

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, gram, linseed, turmeric, castor seed, red, earth, white powder, groundnut seed and sweeping grain, cases of luggage distilled water, iron nails, electrical goods, ink bottles, papers and varnish and country shoes, bundles of jogree, bamboos, gunny bags, bamboo mattings, brasswares, cotton loose packages of carts, iron axles, wheels with tyres, pipes, bars, angles, and empty casks, baskets of glass beads of bangles, empty bottles and country toys, barrels of coal tar, cart springs, grinding stones, condemned tarpaulins, and various other articles, etc. etc.

N. B.—FULL AMOUNT or AT LEAST 50 PER CENT. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th MARCH, 1932, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

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Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Maldon House, New Marine Lines, (where the kit has been removed for sale) household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiters, chairs, Jacobean Drawing room suites, Chesterfields, fancy cabinets, office tables, book-cases, sweettone cottage piano by Estey, Jacobean bedsteads, with Box mattresses, Jaco. Press and gown almyrahs and dressing tables, crockery, plated and glassware, Medical books, Encyclopaedia Brittanica, etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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*Yamagata Maru	3807	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
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x Iyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
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6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE GRANDEST COLLEGE FOOTBALL STORY EVER SCREENED.
"THE SPIRIT OF NOTRE DAME"
Featuring:—
LEW AYRES.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A THRILLER DE-LUXE
"THE HOUSE OF UNREST"
Featuring:—
MALCOLM KEEN, DOROTHY BOYD
A Woman on a Lonely Island. Four Men would benefit by her death. Yet she is saved by a complete stranger.

LABOUR LEADER IN SEDITION CHARGE

Case Against Mr. Kandalkar.

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, Feb. 16.

The case of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union began before Mr. Bavadekar, the Sessions Judge at Alibag on Monday. Mr. Shringarpure conducted the prosecution while Mr. K. N. Dharap of Bombay appeared on behalf of the defence. He was assisted by Messrs. V. B. Karnik and V. H. Joshi of Bombay.

It will be recalled that in November last Mr. Kandalkar was arrested on a warrant issued by the First Class Magistrate at Alibag for the offences of sedition etc., in respect of a speech delivered by him in September last at Pen in the Ganpati Utsav. He was released on bail by the Sessions Judge of Thana. He was committed to the Sessions by the First Class Magistrate at Alibag.

EVIDENCE OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

The prosecution examined two witnesses on Monday. One, the Sub-Inspector of Police at Pen and the other the C.I.D. reporter who had taken down shorthand notes of the speech.

The Sub-Inspector said that he was asked by the D.S.P. under the orders of the Local Government to prosecute Mr. Kandalkar for having committed the offences of sedition and abetment to mutiny of the soldiers and the police. The witness deposed that in his speech at Pen Mr. Kandalkar advocated the organization of the workers and the peasants with a view to overthrow the Government, and also incited the public to win over the police and the military for the struggle of the masses against capitalism and the Government.

The witness had to admit, in cross-examination, that the main theme of Mr. Kandalkar's speech was the organization of the workers and the peasants for the redress of their immediate economic grievances. He also admitted that no members of the police or the military excepting the officers deputed there were present at the meeting.

EVIDENCE OF REPORTER

The next witness was the C.I.D. shorthand reporter who produced his shorthand notes as also the long-hand version of the same. He proved the passages objected to by the prosecution as offending against the provisions of law.

His examination-in-chief was not over when the court rose for the day.

Messrs. Gosavi and Mandlik of Alibag and Pen respectively, who have been summoned by Mr. Kandalkar as his defence witnesses were brought to Alibag on the 14th from the Arthur Road Jail where they were undergoing imprisonment in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement. They appeared to be quite in good spirit.

MR. KANDALKAR'S STATEMENT

"Humble Worker In Cause Of Labour"

Below are given extracts from the written statement of Mr. Kandalkar submitted to the Sessions Judge at Alibag:

"I am the President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union since March 1929. I am also the vice-president of the All-India Trade Union Congress since December 1929. By birth and profession I am a worker. My Marathi education had been upto the 7th standard and English education upto the fifth standard. I was working as a fancy-jobber in the Simplex mills at Bombay.

When I was elected the president of the Girni Kamgar Union I had to leave my job. I have devoted myself heart and soul to the Indian working class movement in general and the Girni Kamgar Union in particular. I am also interested in a number of other working class organizations as also the peasant movement.

"I was invited to speak in the Ganpati Utsav at Pen. I went and delivered a speech there on the 22nd September 1931. My object in going there was to acquaint the public at Pen with the nature of the working class movement in India in General and Bombay in particular. I went there neither as an agitator nor as a propagandist. I went there as an humble worker in the cause of labour and as a student of the working-class movement with the object of giving the people at Pen an idea of the aims and aspirations of the same.

COMPOSITION OF AUDIENCE.

"My audience at Pen was of about 75 people consisting mostly of middle aged gentlemen belonging to the middle class with a sprinkling of students. I gave them a quiet talk of an academic nature for about two hours. It was listened to patiently and attentively and then the audience went home without in any way being agitated or excited.

"The central theme of my talk was the principles and the policy of the Indian working class movement. I explained to my audience how there were two classes in India one consisting of the 98 per cent of the population and the other the remaining 2 per cent; how the latter class though numerically small monopolised all the wealth in the country and exploited the broad masses; how land-lordism and capitalism were based upon the exploitation of the peasants and the workers and how it was necessary to destroy the both in order to secure the well-being of the masses.

AGAINST CAPITALISM.

"The main burden of my speech was the clash of interest between the exploiting capitalist class and the exploited working class, the necessity of waging a relentless struggle against the capitalist class and the eventual victory of the working-class and the destruction of capitalism which was acting as a brake on the productive forces of the society.

I wanted to acquaint the middle class public at Pen with these general principles of the Working-class movement and the relation of the said movement to the general struggle for national independence. There is a good deal of misunderstanding as regards these two points in the minds of the middle class. I wanted to remove it. Therefore I went to Pen and delivered a speech of the above import. Read in this light I submit my speech has not contravened any of the provisions of law. I plead not guilty to all the charges framed against me and claim to be acquitted.

ACCURACY OF REPORT QUESTIONED.

Concluding Mr. Kandalkar said in the statement:—

"I do not admit the accuracy of the shorthand report of my speech. It is not a correct report and does not give a correct idea of what I spoke. There is a good deal of distortion in it."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Feb. 17.
Sturmfels, Feldsted, Bhownagar, Surada, Hobday, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Feb. 13.
Merit, Petterson, Sabang.
Esbridge, Weatherill, Italy.
Athelviscount, Donovan, Java.

LOADING.
Bombay, Feb. 17.
Steamer Maloja for Sydney.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Ghanrida for Karachi.

S.S. Sturmfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Sturmfels," arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Surada," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Merit:—The B. S. O. Coy's steamer "Merit" will sail to-day for Sabang, with ballast.

S.S. Esbridge:—The G. Gabriel Coy's steamer "Esbridge" will sail to-day for Italy, with a cargo of old iron.

S.S. Athelviscount:—The T. M. Coy's steamer "Athelviscount, will sail to-day for Java, with ballast.

COFFEE—N. YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 16.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 16.
Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton: No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton £13-17-6 Feb/Mar. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) £12-10-0 Feb/Mar. Sellers.

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Pandora's Chatterbox

An Instructive Review

Of The Screen

(By Julian Johnson)

The present generation of motion-picture impresarios will never forget 1927. It will always be the most memorable year of their lives. It was the end of a glorious epoch and the beginning of a catastrophe of progress which nearly overwhelmed them.

For twenty years they had been trying to make an orderly business of a crazy, lucky adventure. They were on the threshold of success. Of course the enterprise still had vital unknown quantities, but the costly and erratic methods of manufacture were giving way to system and order. After twenty years of experiment and waste and allbig, the technical heads of all the major studios could lay out the production of any silent picture as definitely and certainly as a builder can chart the construction of a skyscraper of a contractor map the advance of a new railroad. This, of course, was no guarantee of the picture's artistic worth, and accidents and delays were the usual menace; but these, because of long experience, could within reason be foreseen and provided for. The performance of every mechanical factor was tested and known, the balance between cost and profit stood in clear and definite outline, and a great band of experts had grown up—many of them through lifelong application—to handle swiftly and efficiently every part of the creative engine. To be sure, there were no jubilant statements to the press about this, no one lit bonfires in the streets, there survive no triumphant compilations by the auditors. Nevertheless, the thing was done.

WHEN ROBOTS STALKED THE SILVER SCREEN.

The manufacturers had triuphantly solved every problem except the story problem, yet the stories were so much better that they laughed every time they looked back to the childish, haphazard days of '12 and '14, or even '17 and 519, when villains were villains and heroes were heroes and leading ladies were apotheoses of innocence and loveliness, and none of them were human.

According to the optimism of the statisticians, the movies were ranked as America's third, fourth or fifth industry. Early buyers were in a position to reap small fortunes on their stocks. The brokers, the Big Board and even austere downtown bankers gave a glad hand to the silver screen. Its outstanding leaders were already being called captains of industry. Another proof of the arrival of filmdom's Augustan Age was the world-wide ascendancy of the American picture. The only thing necessary to change United States entertainment into diversion for every land was a translation of the printed titles. Everywhere the World War had knocked out competition until it was too late. France, early in the field with comedies—such as those once made by the late Max Linder—had not only failed to progress beyond its first hopeful steps but faced a postwar period with its studios so impoverished that they were equipped with cameras as ineffectually as the Russian Army had been equipped with rifles. Germany's few pictures were psychopathic or hopelessly tragic. Italy, whose early cinematic melodramas far surpassed ours, was hopelessly out of the race. Russia limited itself to Red—very Red—propaganda. British pictures, insular and dull, seemed the only field where England couldn't muddle through. So the American picture swept on, like American goods of other sorts, to triumph everywhere. The London press fulminated thunderously against Yankee influence, influence, while all her colonies took to Yankee pictures as naturally as a duckling takes to a puddle. The American magnates were even building great cinema palaces in the best streets of the Empire's capital. The trade of the vast new South America was in New York's pocket.

THE JAZZ SINGER STARTS THE BALL ROLLING.

In Paris, exhibitors showing native product went to the wall, while the unpatriotic populace stood in line for hours to see the horsemanship of Tom Mix. Even in the heart of China, where one seldom troubled to put titles in correct dialect, or even to put in any titles at all, seats had to be removed from the theatres to get the coolies out at the end of an uproarious half day with Charlie Chaplins of a most ancient vintage.

At Santa Monica, the magnates built great seaside palaces to rival the stars' estates in Beverly. A younger generation reared a new Lido on the desolate sands of Malibu. In New York, movie money mopped up or subsidized the newest and the most historic stands of the dignified spoken drama. The once-aristocratic theatre became a purview, a tryout, for pictures. No luxury liner crossed the Atlantic without its Hollywood quota. One of the finest of transcontinental trains was dubbed "Hollywood's subway express." The movie people demanded a still finer and faster train. Small cities and the large towns all over America made a commonplace of more opulent theatres and greater orchestras than any New Yorker could see a generation ago. Film directors became bank directors. The American Pax Cinema benovolently ruled an ordered world. Then, at the Warner studio in Hollywood, Al Jolson was brought out in that never-to-be-forgotten talkie, The Jazz Singer. The merciful providence which shrouds future disaster from us all benumbed the imaginations of most producers as they looked at it—and heard it—else most of them, I dare say, would have crowded the Pacific docks in their jumps to oblivion.

For this talking picture, made by a company gambling on its success, was to undo almost everything that the twenty splendid years had accomplished—scrap most of the equipment not only in the studios but in the theatres as well, turn the experts into a herd of kindergartners, condemn even the studio buildings, bring in thousands of tons of new machinery which became antiquated in less than six months—and launch every company into four years of furious, blind struggle for its very existence.

No industry has ever faced such a combination of wreck and revolution. Only the fact that the cyclone swooped in '27 instead of '29 saved their lives. Two years of grotesque superprosperity—two years in which, if a man threw his money out of the window it would float back again on the next miraculous breeze—enabled them to get another toe hold and scramble over the ruins of the stock market to a faint semblance of their former luxurious estates.

History has preserved for dubious immortality the name of the man who touched off a tindery old world by killing Archduke Ferdinand at Serajevo, but not many movie people can tell you, to-day, who blew up the cinema firmament by directing the first talking picture. It was Bryan Foy, son of that same Eddie who, in a soupy tenor, used to warble his aspirations toward Hamlet. Foy was not yet a celebrity—just one of several promising young fellows on the Warner lot.

There is one curious likeness between the Shubert family of the theatre and the Warner family of the screen. There are more Warners than Shuberts, to be sure, but the success of both houses stems back to the genius of a dead brother named Sam. So, to no living Warner, but to Sam, sent to his grave by overwork several years ago, must go the initial and probably major credit for talking pictures. Sam Warner believed in them when no one else would even consider them. His struggling company, in the ordinary course of business, demanded longer and harder hours than any man has a right to give. Still he found time, somehow, to foster his idea. With the co-operation of the Western Electric Company, he gave personal supervision to every step.

WHEN THE CINEMA DEVELOPED A VOICE.

The Jazz Singer was released on January 23, 1927. Yet, though it attracted attention as a novelty, curiosity did not grow serious for several months. It was a Vitaphone picture, as that sound method was called, but it was not the first Vitaphone subject by any means. As far as my information indicates, the first Vitaphone presentation anywhere took place August 5, 1926, at the Warner theatre in New York. There was enough on that programme, indeed, to set people wondering—if, in those splendiferous days, people had troubled to wonder much about anything. Elder Will Hays, the Apostle Paul of the movies, welcomed Vitaphone in an address crowded with felicitous and prophetic utterances to which no one, apparently, paid any attention. Mischa Elman played Dvorak's Humoresques, Marion Talley sang some very high notes in her Caro Nome rendition, Giovanni Martinelli thundered through a lament from I Pagliacci, and, as the feature, John Barrymore did a version of Don Juan. It is interesting to note, in these days of heavy melodic accompaniments, that this picture had a recorded music score, arranged by Maj. Edward Bowes, David Mendoza, and Dr. William Axt, and played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Well, this Vitaphone programme seems to have made not even a dent, but eventually The Jazz Singer began to give some of the brethren a sinister conviction that mischief was indeed afoot. Slowly—very slowly—the industry perceived that the hour of the silent film had struck. It was as if a farmer who has studied scientific wheat-growing all his life should, in the same mail, receive a diploma from an agricultural college and a message from a warehouse man saying the world wanted no more wheat.

But so far, no genuine picture people outside the Warner fortifications knew an iota about the new contraption. True, there had always been some thought of and some tinkering with sound. Watterson Rothacker, internationally known laboratory owner and studio executive, experimented with a radio reproduction of the late Frank Bacon's voice years before, while producing the imaginative story of prehistoric times, The Lost World. But mainly these essays had been in the hands of outside scientists or experimental fellows. Just about the time of Vitaphone's birth there seem to have been many talking-picture experiments, as proved by the number of patents applied for, but Vitaphone alone, at that time, came through to practical reality. It was, in all probability, the only contemporary experiment that had professional studio application.

To most people it was an unimportant piece of pseudo-scientific quackery. Forced to discuss it, they called it a toy. The great directors heard some results, laughed, and turned away. Not all of them, of course, but most of them; though I doubt you could find one now who wouldn't swear he heard sound coming long before its first faint snorts were audible over the horizon.

VILLAINS WITH SOPRONO VOICES.

In other studios than Warners', the first sound pictures were mainly in the hands of experimental laboratory men, obscure, trick fellows, by no means unlearned, and often uncannily clever, who compose what is known on every lot as the special-effects department. And weren't those pictures awful! Facile as the boys might be in their own chemical and mechanical workshops, they knew nothing whatever about drama and movement, and even if they had known, their pioneer equipment would have permitted them no creative freedom. The actors stood in one spot and bellowed. To "get" a speech while the actor was walking—gingerly and slowly, of course—was considered little short of a miracle. Sometimes the players came out of the machine roaring, and sometimes they whispered. All sound, in the first audible ventures, was recorded on disks resembling the hard-rubber plates used on talking machines, except that the moving-picture disk was twice as large and revolved only half as fast. Frequently film and disk had a temperamental difference of opinion, giving the villain a high soprano and the heroine a rumbling bass. A disk would last for only twenty-four renditions or so, and replacements mounted like the war debt. Theatre operators, learning an entirely new trade on the run, cracked them, scratched them and broke them by dozens.

All this time the proud, old, silent film went serenely along its pristine path of glory, and could discern no end. Millions were spent on great all-silent productions months after the lads in the back sheds had begun to turn out their cranky talkies. But a strangely disquieting note came from the theatre. Wherever these clumsy, stilled squeakies were shown, audiences mobbed the box office. As a matter of fact, they would come to hear anybody or anything that made a sound, but wherever a fairly well-known star had allowed himself to be made ridiculous in this manner, the results were almost a panic. Why, it was almost like having the wonderful one come to your own home for supper! You not only saw him move; you heard him talk; you could even hear the squeak of his shoes. May be it was the machinery squeaking, but it sounded like shoes, anyway. It was all just too marvellous.

The producers, beginning to hear these reports, smiled benignly at the old workers in the dumb vineyard, and remarked that, although they guessed sound had come to stay, it would always have a more or less limited application, and would never, never never supplant the silent picture. "Sound pictures"—I heard a producer make this remark only three years ago—"are the cake of the industry. Silents will always be the bread and butter."

COLOUR, NOT SOUND.

It is curious, also, that the industry at this time was more concerned with color than with sound. Many of the biggest budgets called for all color, or a series of color sequences. The commercial laboratories buzzed with color experiments, and the leading color plant doubled, tripled in size. Not until the summer of 1928 did the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences—that Dephic body which deliberates classically in the groves of Hollywood—decide that, in the issue between sound and color, sound should come first. With amazing unanimity, the last skepties everywhere were convinced, and the trek to the new gold fields was on in a truly golden fury.

As we have said, sound had been very largely in the hands of the trickshut men, the official experimentalists, the studio scientists. In off-side experimental buildings they had rigged up stuffy little ice-box stages, with steel-and-cement floors, padded walls and roofs, and refrigerator doors. Their shots were sacred ceremonies, with even the distant

(Continued on page 4)

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

FUTURE OF INDIAN SCREEN INDUSTRY

Along with this is published an instructive historic review of the screen industry as it developed in America. It should be studied by every one interested in the industry in India. No industry has, says the writer, "ever faced such a combination of wreck and revolution." America until 1927 was leading. Her screen ascendancy was world-wide. The world-war had knocked out competition. France early in the field with comedies—such as those once made by the late Max Linder—had, says the writer, "not only failed to progress beyond its first hopeful steps but faced a post war period with its studios so impoverished that they were equipped with cameras as ineffectually as the Russian Army had been equipped with rifles.

* * *

Germany's few pictures were psychopathic or hopelessly tragic. Italy, whose early cinematic melodramas far surpassed ours, was hopelessly out of the race Russia limited itself to Red—very Red—propaganda. British pictures insular and dull, seemed the only field where the English couldn't muddle through. So the American picture swept on, like American goods of other sorts to triumph everywhere."

* * *

For nearly five years ago the Cinema developed a voice. And, the discovery and the development of its voice proved, as many observed from Mr. Jhonson's article the catastrophic burning point for the industry. The race for "sound supremacy" began in right earnest. America is rapidly improving technical efficiency to retain it's unchallenged supremacy.

* * *

So are the screen industries of nations other than America. Their activities and progress have been frequently made known, by the information published in this page, to the readers of the "Chronicle" interested actively in the advancement of the screen as a National industry and art. The aim with which the information has been continuously supplied them has been both deliberate and definite. It was to help those interested actively in the industry to learn, not merely to watch passively, the ways and means by which the industry throughout the world was rapidly asserting its international status and securing its future.

* * *

Where are those in the Indian screen industry with the requisite international outlook? We have often heard the word "international" mentioned, as we have heard mentioned many insignificant adjectives mentioned in the literature and advertisd publicly that have been obtaining their routine prominence. But the word has yet to acquire tangible significance.

* * *

Have the film producers in India realised the incontrovertaible fact that the screen industry has been, as Mr. Johnson calls it, the third fourth and the fifth industry "according to the optimim of the statisticians, whatever may be its actual rank there can be no doubt that it is one of the leading industry of the world and if the Indian industry is to secure its future it must face fight and survive international competition.

* * *

Are the film producers in India prepared for the task? Neither sentiment nor the superlatives so dear to the publicity agent will help them, technical efficiency and the capacity to adjust fruitfully to the international demand of the times will alone help them. They cannot leave the industry to chance. The industry now as never before demands a clear plan and a clearer programme of organised work and objectives.

Indian Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED).

BHARAT MOVIETONE—

The "Bharat Movietone" is preparing another mythological picture.

KRISHNATONE—

Mr. Maneklal B. Patel is giving finishing touches to the talking and singing production: "Sakoobai," with Mr. Takle and a renowned Radio songstress, in the leading roles. This will very shortly be released at Krishna.

Mr. Kanjibhai Rathod, is busy with the Hindi version of "Hakta-Prahlad," an all-talking and singing picture. Scenes of this production are being shot at Pandaripur.

MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION—

Messrs. Mehta and Luhar have completed recently a "stunt-picture" "Red Lion." featuring Mr. Navinchandra, Miss Lobo, Miss Padma and the screen prodigy Kumar Madhukar. This will be released next week at the Krishna Cinema.

Two other productions "Hoore-Hind" and "The Black Rider" are in hand.

JAYANT PICTURES—

Mr. Fidally, late of Sharada Studios has recently opened this studio in Bombay with a set of experienced stars. He is now busy with an historical production. "Rana-Devi" with Mr. Inamdar, late of Ranjit Film Co. The story is written by Mr. Mohanlal Dave, the well-known screen story writer. Mr. Homi Master, late of Kohinoor's, is handling another socio-historical picture.

PRABHAT CINETONE—

Mr. Shantaram is now busy making elaborate arrangements for the production of an all-talking picture depicting romance from the Muslim history.

SAROJ MOVIETONE—

Mr. Nanubhai Desai has finished his talking and singing picture "Gulbakavali" with Misses Najoo Begum and Zebu Nissa and Mr. Ashrafkhan, the well-known stage songster. Mr. Nanubhai is making arrangements to produce his third talkie "Alibaba." "Gulbakavali" will be shortly released at the Globe.

SAGAR MOVIETONE—

Mr. Ramanik Desai is giving finishing touches to his talking and singing picture "Mirabai", with Miss Zubeida and Mr. Jal Merchant. Mr. Gosh is making preparations for the production of a talkie "Saubhdra Haran." "Mirabai" will be released shortly at the Imperial Cinema.

Versatile Talents

ARE INDISPENSABLE TO SCREEN STARS

Demands Of Realism

(By Rudolph Kahn).

Before William Haines could start work in the role of a tailor's assistant in "A Tailor Made Man" he had to undergo a course of instruction in the sartorial art! He had to study button-hole work, patching, and pressing.

A committee of tailors took him in hand and saw to it that he mastered enough of their trade to make him appear convincing in the film.

The producers knew that a tailor is just as likely to be a film fan as the next man, and if Bill were going to please everybody in his talkie he had to look like the real thing.

Haines had to put up with a lot of ragging while he was making this picture. His friends used to send boxes of old clothes to his private house, with instructions for repairing!

Actors have to display versatility of no ordinary kind if they are to succeed.

Bill Freshman, for instance, had to learn to ride a motor-cycle for his latest talkie, "The Bachelor's Baby." He told me that it was quite a thrilling experience. I fancy he will take his cars to the grave with him!

Then John Wayne was called upon to master the intricacies of knife-throwing for his part in "The Big Trail." Steve Clemente, the world's champion knife-thrower, was engaged to put Wayne through a course of tuition. He was quite proficient after about five hours' practice.

SPECIAL TRAINING.

Doug Fairbanks is a stickler for realism and spent weeks and weeks perfecting himself in the use of the bolero, which he had to use in "The Gaucho." He, too, had lessons from an expert.

Ian Hunter got Carl Brisson to give him boxing lessons in order that the big fight in Alfred Hitchcock's "The Ring" should look like the real thing. In the film, Ian had to fight Carl!

Charlie Chaplin went through a hard time when he mastered tight-rope walking for "The Circus." He was bruised from head to foot after a month or two spent in trying to master this very difficult art.

De Groot, the celebrated violinist, taught Carlyle Blackwell how to handle a violin correctly when he took the part of Paragot in the film version of the late William J. Locke's "The Beloved Vagabond." If this picture were to be remade as a talkie, Carlyle would most probably have to learn to play the instrument!

The search for realism leads stars into the most unexpected places. Take Elissa Landi, for example, who spent several days behind the counter at a big West End store, studying the way in which the assistants served customers when she was about to commence work as a sales-woman in Anthony Ascquith's "Underground."

Army routine is frequently called for in pictures and it must be correct. A number of extras were put through a course of army drill for a war film made at Elstree. The studio commissionaire, Mr. Seaman, himself a war veteran, took charge of the men and gave them a gruelling day or two on the B.I.P. parade ground!

During the making of "Daybreak," an ex-officer of the Austrian army was engaged to instruct Ramon Novarro, Aubrey Smith, Glenn Tryon, William Bakewell, and Kent Douglas in the technicalities of Austrian army drill.

These famous players had to obey the commands of Captain George de Richelave for several days while they learned how a "pukka" Austrian would salute, and so on.

When you see "Daybreak" you can rest assured that Ramon and his fellow actors walk with the correct Austrian saunter, salute in the proper manner, and comfore themselves accurately.

Now, although many screen players have to learn strange trades and professions in the interests of kinematic realism, there are certain artists who are called upon to do things with which they are quite familiar.

STAGE MAGICIAN.

For instance, Conrad Veidt, the German star, took the part of a master magician in "The Last Performance" for the Universal Company.

To the intense surprise and delight of Dr. Paul Fejos, the director, Conrad explained that he had been a stage magician for two years in Germany. He knew all the tricks of the trade.

Of course, Ramon Novarro was quite at home when he was called upon to sing an operatic song in "Call of the Flesh," because he has been training his voice for years. He was only too glad to have an opportunity of exercising his pet hobby on the screen.

In the same film, Renee Adoree was called on to do an exhibition dance. She did not have to practise for that. She had been a professional stage dancer pre-war.

As a matter of fact, Miss Adoree was dancing in Belgium during the German invasion and escaped to England, having been smuggled to the coast in a freight car. She left immediately for the United States where she embarked on a film career.

"LOW-DOWN" ATMOSPHERE.

Robert Montgomery was required to fly fighting 'planes in "War Nurse." Edgar Selwyn, the director, was delighted at the way Bob handled the giant bombers.

Had Mr. Montgomery been ignorant of aeronautics, Selwyn would have been forced to employ a double.

All the studio folk laughed when Cecil B. de Mille announced that Reginald Denny was to sing in "Madam Satan." Reggie was a comedian to them and nothing more. But Denny produced press-cuttings praising his singing in such light operas as "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Dollar Princess" and "Gipsy Love"!

Before he went to the screen he was a fine vocalist and his singing in "Madan Satan" shows that he still has an excellent voice.

On one or two occasions, Monte Blue was given the role of an engine-driver. He actually drove a train for a living before he came to the movies. It was quite like old times for Monte Blue to climb aboard the train for the benefit of the cameras.

I think it was Bebe Daniels who got herself arrested and sent to prison for a motoring offence in order to get the "low-down" on gaol routine for a film she was about to make. That, in the opinion of most artists, is carrying realism a bit too far!—"Picturegoer."

AMATEUR AND THE THEATRE

Professional Stage Has A Narrow Outlook

At a meeting of the Manchester Athenaeum Debating Society last night, Mr. L. du Garde Peach proposed the motion, "That the future of the theatre is safer in the hands of the amateur than those of the professional."

A great deal of the best work in the English theatre, said Mr. Peach, had been done by amateurs, and two great plays, "Everyman" and the second Shepherd's Play in the Wakefield or Towneley Cycle, were essentially the work of amateurs. Shakespeare, indeed, was a professional playwright, and the speaker supposed that he must make a present of him to the opposition, on the understanding that they did not count him as typical of the professional stage.

Congreve and Sheridan, the most brilliant writers of artificial comedy, looked down on the professional play-wright from a great height. They were gentlemen who wrote for the theatre as a diversion. Professional theatrical companies were narrower in their outlook even than the regimental mess or the teaching staff of a university. The result was that the professional stage was always thirty years behind the times in its presentation of life. Occasionally a new force such as Mr. Bernard Shaw brought it up to date. But Shaw himself was an amateur, and although he had made a fortune by his plays he really wrote to express his political opinions.

Somebody would probably say that Noel Coward was bringing a new force to the theatre, but this was not so. He succeeded, when backed by Mr. Cochran in producing a good show, but his original work was a mixture of Stageland cum-Bloomsbury that was utterly remote from the great world as they knew it. The professional stage played for safety and left the pioneer work to the amateurs, and the admirable service they performed was exemplified in such societies as the Unnamed Society of Manchester, the Stockport Garrick, the Garrick Society at Altrincham, and his own village society in the High Peak."—"Manchester Guardian."

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

PANDORA'S CHATTERBOX

(Continued from page 3)

carpenters kept from sawing, and the irritated bosses themselves barred out by hard-boiled guards until the "take" was over. Usually the take had to be retaken ten or a dozen times, for the records had crickets and birds in them, and mixing—that real present-day science of perfectly blended "tutti"—had scarcely been heard of. Never heard of, in fact until its creation from the very difficulties and necessities of these pioneers.

Now, down came the airy, flimsy comfortable old silent stages by the score. Up went vast mausoleums with moss-stuffed walls and concrete-and-steel monitor rooms and ramp approaches and special noiseless scene-shifting machinery. In the East they remodelled many of the studio buildings—due to climate and restricted space they were of much more durable construction than the Western stages, usually built in separate units—and, in their monitor rooms and mechanical and electrical compartments, soon learned the tragic lesson of haste. For much of this remodelling refused to check up with the rapid advance of sound recording, and its re-enforced masonry had to be taken out by acetylene blasts through weeks of labor. Now all types of monitor rooms seem bound for the discard, being replaced by portable booths on the set floors.

In Hollywood, any one of the new noise castles cost as much to build as the earlier edifices of a whole lot. Fire-proof, of course, but as the first one built had soundproof walls, so had they all. And moss, as they were to discover, was just a little mite inflammable. In Paramount's first sub-sound stage four complete companies could work at one time. It cost half a million dollars, and caught fire—probably from a roof-welder's gasoline torch reaching the moss insulation—the very afternoon it was completed. Its high red flames and pillars of jet-black smoke defied nineteen engine companies through the night, and only a singular shift of the constant California breeze to a quarter from which it seldom, if ever, blew, saved the rest of the vast studio, and perhaps all that section of Hollywood from destruction.

Nevertheless, rebuilding had to commence at once if Paramount was not to be left behind in the race for sound supremacy. Before noon next day they were blasting out the half-melted foundations. They had learned that ther prize sound stage was obsolete even before it was finished, and they remedied those faults in the new even more expensive, and this time really fire-proof structure. So well did they build that to-day it is up-to-date and adequate for all the new scientific demands. But working three shifts, twenty-four hours a day, seven days in the week, it took three months to rear those walls again. Meantime other people had sound stages which, just by good luck hadn't caught fire, and in them they were making sound pictures as fast as possible. There was nothing for it but to use Paramount's old silent stages at night. So, festooned inwardly with blankets and mattresses and great sheets of specially woven fabric to shut out the occasional nocturnal noises of a quiet suburb, these once inaudible barns blased through every night for three chill winter months, with actors directors and crews tottering from them exhausted in the cold of every dawn.

To-day sound stages are no quiet so ponderous an undertaking. The machinery, better understood and more intelligently handled, does not need quite so dense a masking from alien sounds; though, of course, the sound-stage is still far from an open affair, and its entrances are protected against outer intrusion by a system of lights and bells which have become as standard as railway signals.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

Some of the technical men, raised suddenly from obscurity to glory, felt that they had a copyright on sound or were an exclusive class dedicated to its service. They grew finicky about teaching the once-lordly directors the cardinal principles of a new business. In more than one instance little progress was made until new comers from the experimental laboratories in the East were brought on to give the erstwhile masters a new manual for an old trade which had gone madly high-hat. So originated a new profession—that of the sound engineer, the scientific fellow who to-day is more responsible for the quality of Greta Garbo's voice, as it comes to her audiences, than the great Garbo herself. Some of the studio executives went to school, too, and became amazingly proficient in the blisteringly difficult electro-mathematic technic. And I should qualify my statement about the studio experimental forces by saying that not all were carried away by their new importance. Some of the finest sound engineers in pictures to-day are Hollywood lads, Hollywood trained, and risen direct from "special effects".

But altogether, it was like war. And when one considers the almost superhuman struggle that the producers made to change their entire lifework and keep business as usual, it becomes a matter for real admiration. For this reason; Nobody, at first, knew anything. It was all guess, and if you didn't guess right you lost perhaps dollars 100,000 on every try.

After the mechanics of sound production had been pretty well mastered, apparatus was still far from perfect. Microphones, for one thing. The microphone—the gadget that picks up the original sound—was originally notable for picking up every sound that wasn't supposed to be in the picture, while jumbling all the sounds that were. At one stage you could practically hear a pin drop in San Bernardino, but you couldn't understand the actors in Hollywood. And as for exteriors—the staff of life of the movies—they were, in those days, almost impossible to obtain. Any a curious airman, for instance, looming down for a closer glimpse of that golden hair in them lonely hills, has spoiled a dollars 30,000 shot in the twinkling of an eye. In fact, airplanes and microphones have always had a special antipathy for each other, and the Hollywood studios had to be protected against the nuisance by city ordinance.

The cameras were the most clumsy, inutile and horrible devices ever seen. Gone were the graceful, quiet cameras of silent days, and the photographers were entombed, not in mere plate glass but in soundproof, airtight boxes faced with sheets of rock crystal four feet long and three feet high. These have gone, too, and the camera of to-day—just a big square box as full of machinery as an anarchist's bomb—is almost as mobile as its whirring predecessor. The first sound wagons—great, inclosed trucks with full set of machinery for making electric current and recording anywhere in the open air—cost dollars 125,000 apiece."S. E. Post."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY CITY

Executive Health Officer's Report

The following is the report on the Public Health of Bombay, during the quarter ending 31st December 1931, with a short review of the Statistics for the year ending on the same date.

REVIEW OF 1931.

The improvement in the health conditions of the City noted in the reviews of the years since 1925 was maintained during the year. The total number of deaths from all causes was 25,105, being 447 less than in 1930, 3,104 less than the average for the last five years (1926-1930) and 8,960 less than that for the last ten years 1921-1930. The death-rate or the number of deaths per 1,000 of the Census population of 1931 namely 11,61,383 was 21.6 as against 21.2 in 1930 and 27.1, the rate recorded for the decennial period (1921-1930). The increase of 4.4 in the death-rate for 1931 over that for 1930, notwithstanding a decrease of 2,447 in the total number of deaths, is accounted for by the difference in the estimated population for 1930 and the Census population of 1931.

The number of deaths from Plague was 24, being the lowest figure on record since the appearance of the disease in the City in 1896.

Small-pox accounted for 31 deaths. The next lower figure 19 was recorded in 1886 since 1848.

To Cholera 80 deaths were due, being 40 more than in 1930 and 21 more than the average for the decennium 1921-1930.

Influenza was prevalent in a mild form during the year and caused 130 deaths as against 75 in 1930 and 276 the average for the preceding decennium (1921-1930).

The death from diseases of the Respiratory System numbered 3,096 being 607 less than in the preceding year and 3,687 less than the average of the ten years 1921-1930.

TOLL OF T. B.

Tuberculosis caused 1,566 deaths as against 1,450 in 1930 and 1,567 the average for the preceding decennium (1921-1930).

To Malaria 131 deaths were due being 64 less than in the foregoing year and 290 less than the average of the preceding decennium. Ague and Remittent Fever caused 1,398 deaths, being 43 less than in 1930 and 881 less than the average of the ten years 1921-1930.

The number of live births registered during the year was 27,204 being 1,875 more than in 1930. This is the highest number of births registered since 1866, the year in which records of birth were instituted.

The deaths amongst infants under one year of age during the year numbered 7,401 as against 7,506 in 1930 and 8,324 the average for the last ten years (1921-1930).

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births registered was 272 as against 296 in the foregoing year. It was the lowest rate hitherto recorded in the Official Statistics of the City.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER.

The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter under review was 6,228, being 433 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1930 but 1,743 less than the mean of the fourth quarter during 1921-1930. Plague caused 2 deaths as in the corresponding quarter of the foreging year. The small-pox 3 deaths were due as against 8 in the preceding quarter and 26 the mean of the corresponding quarter during 1921-1930. Cholera accounted for 9 deaths, being 4 more than the mean of the preceding decennium. The number of deaths from Influenza was 20 and that from Enteric Fever 52. The deaths from Malaria and Remittent Fever numbered 424 as against 393 in the same period of the last year and 711 the mean of the fourth quarter of the ten years 1921-1930. The deaths definitely certified as due to Malaria numbered 37 as against 87 in 1930 and 75 in 1929 in the corresponding quarter. The deaths among infants under one year of age was 1,897 being 460 less than in the previous quarter and 62 less than in the fourth quarter of 1930.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births registered dring the quarter numbered 8,268 and the deaths 6,228 as compared with 6,559 births and 7,331 deaths in the third quarter of the year.

The fourth quarterly period of 1931 as compared with the third accordingly shows a decrease of 1,103 the total number of deaths which has been chiefly due to a fall in the number of deaths from Small-pox, Ague and Remittent Fever, Influenza, Cholera, Dysentery, Leprosy, Phthisis and diseases of the Respiratory system. (Vide Table III, Appendix).

The mortality from Plague which caused 2 deaths as against 2 in the fourth quarters of 1930, was 11 less than the decennial mean.

INDIAN PRINCES AND GOVT.'S POLICY.

MESSAGES OF APPROVAL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The following Communique is issued:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has received messages from their Highnesses the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nawanagar and Morvi, the Maharaos of Kotah and Sirohi, the Nawab of Tonk, the Raja Sahib of Wankaner, the Raja of Jhabua, and from the Nawab of Balasinor and from the rulers of Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Muli, Patdi, Jadah, Virpur and Manawadar and the Darbars of Shri Vala Ravat Ram and Vala Muld Surag of Bhilka and Pathadia, expressing their whole-hearted approval of the policy adopted by the Government to deal with disorder, and their desire to co-operate with the Government to the full extent of their resources.—A.P.

SHRI KHADI SEVA SANGH (KHAR.)

The Secretary of the above Sangh writes:—On Sunday last at Khar, a Shuddha khadi exhibition was held at Sri Ramkrishna Ashram premises during the Vivekanand Jayanti celebrations. The response from the sympathisers was quite encouraging. The quality, variety and cheapness of the silk fabrics were very much appreciated. The Sangh is a non-political institution concerned only with the distribution of A.I.S.A. certified hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi and it is hoped that people will avail themselves more fully of the services of the Sangh in their cloth requirements.

Arrests In Moradabad

(From a Correspondent)

MORADABAD, Feb. 12.

Six persons were arrested in the villages of Moradabad in connection with the civil disobedience movement and were brought to-day to Moradabad Jail to stand their trial.

The total arrests in this District now reach 75.

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EDSU manufacturers are the largest textile workers in India because they have 566246 spindles, 12312 looms and 25000 men under their control.

They consume 49517335 lbs. of cotton per annum and produce every year about 45336777lbs. of yarn and 27095016 lbs. of cloth. This means that in addition to supplying yarn for thousands of hand-looms in India, EDSU fabrics cater to the requirements of ten millions of people in this country. However, their maximum capacity is even 50 per cent. greater than what can be indicated by the above figures, and it would be 75 per cent. greater if the Mills were to work night shift regularly.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2-0 p.m.

Welfare of India League: Luncheon discussion on "An Englishman in India", Majestic Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

To-day's Indian Radio Programme:

12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Light Instrumental Music by Master Vasant, and Prof. Rahimat Khan (Sitar Solo).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

SHANTI KUMAR—Son of Mr. Morarji Narotum Gordhandas aged 20 (Twenty) expired on Wednesday, 17-2-1932 at 2-35 A. M. Uthamana Ceremony on Friday, 19-2-1932 at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time) at Walkeshwar, Opposite Three Battis Police Station.

JUNAGAD STATE SUBJECTS MEETING.

Under the auspices of Junagad State Hindu Praja Mandal a public meeting of all Hindu subjects of Junagad State will be held today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Mandal's Office, Dahanukar Building Kalbadevi Road.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A press communique states: On Wednesday (17th instant) tenders for £20,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £9,210,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were also received and allotted approximately 11 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday (24th instant) on the same conditions as previously announced.

MAHARASHTRA AMBULANCE CORPS.:—Young men wishing to do voluntary work for the cause of humanitarian relief in Bombay at times of public disturbances should enrol themselves with Mr. R. H. Vyavarkar, C/o Dr. Maneckji's Bungalow. (Opposite Frarthana Samaj), Girgaum, who will give particulars as to the rules and regulations of the Maharastra Ambulance Corps. Classes in first-aid will be held regularly once in a week, under instructions of a qualified person, stretcher-drills will be taken three times in a week by the Captain of the Corps.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Sykes presided at the Annual Meeting of the League of Mercy on Wednesday.

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Is Universal's all-talking volcanic drama of wild adventure of a daring expedition of—
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TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Fox Movietone of
EARL DERR BIGGERS
THE BLACK CAMEL
A "CHARLIE CHAN" Thriller
With
WARNER OLAND
SALLY EILERS
BELA LUGOSI
Also The Latest News By Air Mail

TENTH "DICTATOR" OF "C" WARD JAILED.

Also Five Others For Leading Procession

The tenth "Dictator" of the C. Ward and five others who were arrested on Tuesday evening while taking out a procession were tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate. They were charged under section 143 for being members of an unlawful assembly and defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Two of the accused appeared to be over 60 while one of them was a boy of 12 years only.

Mr. Spencer the Police Prosecutor said that one accused who styled himself as the "Dictator" of the C Ward but it was difficult to prove it for want of internal evidence, that he was a member of an unlawful association. It was for this reason that the police could not charge him under Section 17 of the Cr. L. A. Act.

The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

VISHNU COTTON MILLS LD.

Declaration Of Dividend

At a meeting of the Directors of the Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited held on 17th February 1932 it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a Dividend for the year ending 31st December 1931 of 7 per cent. less income tax on the 1600 Preference Shares, and of 16 per cent. i.e. 80/- per share, on the 3,200 Ordinary Shares of the Company.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.

PAST WEEK'S HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The following is a report of the health of Bombaay during the week ending 13th February:—

The total mortality 408 was 53 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 7th week of 1931 when the mortality was 415 and death rate 16.6 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 when the average mortality was 537 and death rate 21.9.

Out of the total deaths 89 were among infants under one year of age.

Smallpox caused 3 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 2 deaths during the week.

Plague caused 1 attack (imported) and 1 death during the week.

Cholera was absent during the week.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 493.

Swadeshi Certificates

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Secretary of the above Chamber writes:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have arranged to issue Swadeshi Certificates for articles, other than cotton textiles, manufactured in the country.

Full particulars and forms of application, etc. can be had from the Secretary of the Chamber."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Genoa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and China per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

Superscribed mails for Straits Hongkong and Japan per s.s. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

CURRENCY OFFICER HONOURED:—A joint meeting of the Bombay Currency Association and the Currency Offices' Co-operative Credit Society was held on Monday to bid farewell to Mr. K. M. Kumana and other retiring officials of the Currency Department. Mr. P. H. Seshagiri Rao, the Currency Officer, presided. Several members of the Association addressed the meeting describing the career and sympathetic nature of Mr. Kumana. It will be seen that Mr. Kumana rose from the rank of the Assistant Treasurer to that of the Currency Officer on account of his ability, industry and tact of supervision. As he rose from the lower range he understood the difficulties of the low-paid staff. He was very kind towards the menial staff, and courteous towards the subordinates. He took great interest in cricket and through his efforts the Currency Office Cricket Club was started.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

Turkish Office notify senders and addresses using private codes should previously register such codes with local Offices in Turkey. Telegrams written in recognised international code for Turkey should bear name of code before the text.

OVER ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS ROUNDED UP

(Continued from page 1).

simple imprisonment while a young girl of 15 was awarded four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or one month's further imprisonment. One girl whose age was put down at 11 years only was ordered to be tried by the Children's court.

Out of the 64 men accused, 56 were given the uniform sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default one months' further imprisonment. Five of them who apologised were bound for Rs. 25 for six months. One boy was sent to the Police sergeon for ascertaining his age while two were ordered to be tried by the Children's court.

DEFYING MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

All the women accused and 43 men were charged under Section 4 of Ordinance 5 of 1932 for preventing people from entering the C. J. Hall while 21 men who were arrested while leading processions to the C. J. Hall with a view to picket the Auction Sales were charged under Section 143 I. P. C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144'

Shortly after 1 p.m. the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Third Presidency Magistrate was crowded with men and women Congress volunteers who were arrested the same morning while picketing the Auction Sale of Country Liquor Shops at the C. J. Hall. Over 50 of them including over a dozen women were ushered in the court room by police constables and made to sit in different batches. The men volunteers were all dressed in orange coloured shirts and blue nickers while women were draped in orange coloured saris.

FIVE MEN JAILED.

The first batch consisted of six men They were charged under Section 4 of the Ordinance 5 of 1932 for preventing people from entering the C. J. Hall where they wanted to go to bid for the Auction Sales.

Mr. Spencer who appeared for the prosecution narrated the story of their arrest. Deputy Inspector Watkins of the Colaba Police Station giving evidence said that the accused arrived at the C. J. Hall at 8-45 a.m. and posted themselves at the entrances to the Hall. One of them carried a national flag with him.

All the accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate convicted five of them and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one months further imprisonment. One young boy was sent to the Police Sergeon for ascertaining his age.

TWO MORE BATCHES.

The trial of this batch was over in about ten minutes and a second batch of nine men appeared before the Magistrate. Two of the accused 15 and 14 years-old respectively were ordered to be tried by the Children's court. The rest of the accused who pleaded guilty were given the same sentence as in the first case.

At 1-30 the third baten of nine persons including three women were tried and found guilty under the same section of the Ordinance.

THREE WOMEN CONVICTED

The magistrate sentenced the men accused to six months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment. Two of the women accused were given four months' R I. and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default one month's further imprisonment. The third woman accused was given five months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

The fourth batch of four men who pleaded guilty to the charge were also jailed for six months and fined Rs. 25 or in default were ordered to undergo one month's further imprisonment.

Three women formed the fifth batch of pickets. One accused was seventy-year-old while another was only 15. They all pleaded guilty to the charge and were convicted by the Magistrate who awarded the first accused a sentence of five months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one months' further jail. The old woman was given four months' simple imprisonment while the young girl was awarded a similar term of simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or one month's further jail.

9 WOMEN CONVICTED.

The three members of the twelfth "Emergency Council" led the sixth batch consisting of nine women. One of them was a girl of eleven. She was ordered to be tried by the Children's court while the remaining eight accused were sentenced to five months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

At 1-50 the seventh batch of five volunteers was placed before the court. Within the half an hour that preceded 40 persons were tried by the court and 36 of them were convicted.

SEVENTH BATCH EXPRESSES REGRET.

The members of the seventh batch however did not seem to be out for jail. When questioned by the court they expressed regret for having participated in the picketing. They were bound over for six months for a sum of Rs. 25 each and warned not to participate in such activities. The court also advised them to remove the orange coloured uniforms as it would make them liable to a further arrest. Some of the accused thereupon removed their shirts in the court roof itself.

APOLOGY NOT ACCEPTED.

At 2-0 p.m. the eighth batch of five men who pleaded guilty to the charge were convicted and awarded the uniform sentence. One of them wanted to apologise but the apology was not accepted by the court.

The next batch of eleven persons were charged under Section 143 of I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused were arrested while going in a procession from Rampart Row to the C. J. Hall with a view to picket the Auction Sale. They were ordered by the police to disperse but they refused to do so and marched along. They were thereupon arrested. All of them pleaded guilty and received the same sentence as was awarded to men volunteers.

ARTHUR BUNDER BATCH.

Yet another batch of ten men arrested at Arthur Bunder in the morning while they were going in a procession to the C. J. Hall was then tried and given six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment. They were also charged under Section 143 I.P.C.

Two more batches of four men each were tried before the court rose for lunch and awarded the same sentence as in the above. There were charged under the Ordinance for picketing the C. J. Hall.

Thus in all 79 persons were tried within one hour and out of them 70 including 14 women were convicted.

AFTER-LUNCH TRIALS.

Fourteen more persons including one woman were convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, when the Court met after lunch. All the accused were charged under section 4 of Ordinance 5 of 1932.

They were arrested while picketing the C. J. Hall. The Magistrate found them guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

NINE ACQUITTED

Nine persons who were arrested by Inspector Klien in a press in Hamam Street and were charged under the Ordinance were acquitted by the Magistrate as he held that there was not sufficient evidence against them. One of the nine persons was an employee of the press while another was a Sikh in Mufti. The remaining seven persons were in orange coloured shirts.

HUNDRED AND TWO ARRESTS

The total number of arrests in connection with the C. J. Hall picketing reached the record figure of 102 out of whom 16 were women. Out of these 85 were convicted by Mr. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate.

NINETY-SEVEN CONVICTIONS.

Other Congress convictions in the same Court were 12 and thus total figure of convictions for the day was 97. This is also a record of Congress convictions in one Court in a day.

SIX VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

For Dissauding Customers From Entering Shop

Dissuading customers from entering Ahmed Isalis Shop was the charge against two Desh Sevikas, and four volunteers who were put before Mr. D.N.D Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

The two girls were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25/- or in default one month's further imprisonment. The remaining accused were given six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. or in default one month's further imprisonment.

The accused were arrested by Deputy Inspector MacCarthy on Tuesday.

Atmaram Pranjivandas an employee of Ahmed Isaali and Co. gave evidence for the prosecution.

THE MISSING GOLD BAR

Over Rs. 21,000 Claim In High Court

Evidence regarding the disappearance of a gold bar weighing 1,000 tolas, was led, when the suit filed by Messrs. Vallimahomed Gulamhussein Sonawalla & Co., against Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co., for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 21,136-1-3 with interest thereon from September 12, 1931, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

Mr. J.D. Davar and Mr. C.K. Daftari appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mr. Lalji Gokuldas for the defendants.

THE COMPLAINT.

Counsel for the plaintiffs stated that they were carrying on business in gold and silver at Mumbadevi, and the defendants were also dealing in those articles at a shop in the Bullion Exchange Hall in Jhaveri Bazaar. It was agreed that they should give delivery of 4,000 tolas of gold on September 11, 1931 to the defendants, who should pay cash against delivery. On that day at 1-30 p.m. they handed over four bars of gold to their clerk Jivraj Govindji. The bars were weighed at the Dharam Kanta and delivered to the defendants. Manilal, a clerk of the defendants, who had accompanied Jivraj along with the employees conveying the bars, placed them near Somchand, a cashier of the defendants, who entered the particulars in the account book.

ONE BAR MISSING.

Jivraj, who was sitting beside the cashier, had only filled in particulars regarding the current rate of gold, etc. on top of the four slips given by the Dharam Kanta, when all of a sudden the cashier exclaimed that one of the bars had disappeared. When another clerk of the defendants expressed surprise, the cashier stated that as a Marwadi was handling the bar, he suspected that he had removed it. The cashier ran out of the shop and returned in about five minutes, but he could not trace the man. After the remaining slips were filled in, one of the partners sent for Mr. Vallimahomed, who told the partner that the defendants were liable to pay the price thereof. But the defendants tendered approximately the price of the three bars. Correspondence, thereafter ensued between the parties and the defendants persisted in stating that only three bars had been delivered to them and refused to pay the price of the fourth bar.

DEFENCE DENIES RESPONSIBILITY.

Counsel for the defendants denied any responsibility in respect of the missing gold bar.

Jivraj, the clerk of the plaintiffs was then examined at length. Witness narrated the whole story how and in whata circumstances the bars were delivered to the defendants. His cross-examination was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

STAB THAT PROVED FATAL

One Accused Given 4 Years R. I.

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday in the case in which Vithal Dharma (25) and Dhondu Arjun (23) stood charged with murder and hurt before Mr. Justice Wadia and a special jury at the Crumnal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

His Lordship, agreeing with the majority verdict of 'guilty' of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as regards the first accused, and accepting the unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' as regards the second accused, sentenced the former to four years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the latter.

STABBED IN THE NECK.

The case for the prosecution was that at 6 p.m. on November 11, 1931, four persons, including the two accused, assaulted Sahadev Babaji near Mangaldas Market. The first accused stabbed him in the neck with a knife. The second accused also joined in the attack, as a result of which the man fell senseless. They ran away into a house closeby. The body, which was lying in a pool of blood, was picked up and removed to the G. T. Hospital where the man died five minute after admission. The brother of the deceased learnt at about 12 midnight of the death, and informed the police. The two accused were subsequently arrested, but the other two were still absconding.

The accused denied the charges.

Mr. N. H. Jhabwala defended the accused.

20 "RED SHIRTS" ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

Twenty Red Shirts who came here recently were arrested to-day at a house in Faizbagh where they were staying.—A. P.

"No Hush-Hush Methods Employed"

BOMBAY FRANCHISE COMMITTEE IMPUGNS REPORT APPEARING IN "CHRONICLE"

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee has issued the following communique:—

The report of the proceedings of the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" issue of 16th February under the caption—'Hush-Hush Methods in Franchise Committee"—is inaccurate and misleading in very many respects.

"The Provincial Franchise Committee has been sitting regularly since the 25th January and very considerable progress has been made in arriving at decisions on the intricate problems of franchise set out in the questionnaire issued by the All-India Franchise Committee.

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS.

In fact the preliminary survey of the questions in the questionnaire is almost complete and tentative conclusions reached on almost everyone. No hush-hush methods have been employed. The Press Reporters have no doubt been excluded from committee meetings. This was due to the fact that the decisions arrived at by the Committee are at present purely provisional in naure and liable to modification in the light of subsequent discussion and data.

TIME EXTENDED.

The Reforms Office has sent the questionnaire to various public bodies and associations and individuals and invited their views. Also they have by a general communique invited the public generally to send in memoranda if they so desire. The time for sending these memoranda has been extended to the 25th. These memoranda will be laid before the All-India Franchise Committee. The memoranda will be considered by Government and a small sub-committee of the Provincial Franchise Committee, who will suggest to the All-India Franchise Committee which of the senders should be examined orally by the All-India Franchise Committee.

With regard to the specific statement made by the "Bombay Chronicle", it may be pointed out that the Committee reached a provisional conclusion regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes on the Provincial Council by a majority and there was therefore no question of a casting vote by the Chairman.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

It was recently announced that written statements in reply to the questionnaire issued by the Franchise Committee should be submitted to the Reforms Office, Bombay, not later than February 15. It is now notified that those persons or bodies who were not able to submit their replies by that date, can do so now, but it is requested that the statements should be sent in as soon as possible.

Alleged Cheating And Forgery

ONE ACCUSED TURNS APPROVER

Eastern Bank's Complaint

Ramrao Mangesh Burde, who was recently convicted in a bank fraud case, and Shaikh Adam Shaikh Abdulla stand charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof before Mr. Justice Wadia and a jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. In this ase the Eastern Bank is cheated to the extent of Rs. 1,800.

Another accused, Dattatraya Krishna Harwatti, a clerk in the District Traffic Manager's office, G. I. P. Ry., has turned an approver.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appears for the Crown, Mr. M. M. Thakore for the first accused and Mr. N. H. Jhabwala for the second.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Counsel for the Crocwn, in opening the case, said that the first accused in the month of May last forged a cheque for Rs. 1,800 in the name of Usman Alloo, who had his account in the Eastern Bank. The former who was a ledger keeper in that bank, availed himself of the signature of the latter, who was residing in the Kenya Colony, Africa. A cheque book was first obtained and then two cheques were forged. The first one of Rs. 1,800 was cashed through the second accused, who was a peon in the department where the approver was serving. The first accused received Rs. 1,100, the second Rs. 200 and the approver Rs. 500 as a share. The second cheque of Rs. 2,365 could not be cashed, as there was some difference in the signature. The second accused who endorsed it as 'Ismail Moosa' was arrested on suspicion. Subsequently the first accused was arrested in the evening while coming out of the Majestic Cinema, and the approver was arrested at his residence in the night.

Mr. Lobo, a clerk in the Eastern Bank was being examined, when the court rose for the day.

Dividend Declared In Laxmi Mills

At a meeting of the Directors of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. held on 17th February 1932 it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a Dividend for the year ending 31st December 1931 of 16 per cent., i.e. 40 per share, on the 6,400 shares of the Company.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

SIR FREDERICK FURIOSO

Sir Frederick Sykes' speech to the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday was based on the formula which has now become the official rule, a somewhat ill-balanced blend of optimistic anticipation and pessimistic warning of the flesh-creeping kind. When they have to face the unavoidable fact of unparalleled economic depression the official apologists, unable to blink the fact, airily compare it, with satisfaction to themselves, to worse conditions, as they conceive, in other parts of the world or seek consolation in the ultimate emergence from some similar cloud of gloom in the past. They conjure up in their own imagination the dawn of a hopeful prospect which nobody else is able to visualise and seek solace in platitudinous phrases.

INDIA'S HAPPY POSITION!

Sir Frederick Sykes even becomes a little more original and daring and tells us that India, at least, will be in "a favourable position to take advantage of a return of more prosperous times when they dawn", though why India should be more advantageously disposed in this respect he did not trouble to explain, nor, we imagine, will anybody pause to enquire, since the point can only be of academic interest until we actually seen the sun of returning prosperity rising above the horizon, a vision which, when it materialises, will be as much as any one will care to concern himself with. As for the signs of improvement, of which Sir Frederick Sykes speaks in terms of great satisfaction, he did not trouble to give anyindication as to where and what they are, and as no such indication has come from anywhere else,—if we except an imaginative message from Geneva which is better and more expressively described as "bunk" than by any more elegant word—it would be, advisable to postpone our rejoicings until there is something tangible to justify them.

NO TRUCK WITH LAW-BREAKERS.

Again, when the determination of the Government "to make no treaties with law-breakers", which is something considerably less than "shaking hands with murder" though it might, we fear, be truthfully applied to the signing of the Delhi Pact—an event not so distant that His Excellency can have forgotten it—has to be emphasised the note is one of optimism combined with courageous firmness. The Government is quite sure of its strength, its power, its capacity and its determination to cope with the Civil Disobedience Movement. Let not those who languish or labour in the jails suppose that their agony will not be prolonged to the bitter end of the full period of sentence. There is to be no turning back. Whispers may reach the public that the strain cannot be prolonged beyond April next at the most, but those who listen to them, will become April fools. Some may have heeded the warning of Lord Irwin that events are liable to rush past those who have no urge beyond the complacent contemplation of their own policy and prowess and suggest that, if the dawn of returning prosperity, visualised by Sir Frederick Sykes, should not make its appearance and the horizon become clouded on the contrary with fresh financial storms, the Government of Bombay may find, together with the Government of India, that they are left standing and stranded by the rush of forces over which even Governments have no control. Let those who entertain the notion that treaties may be signed with law-breakers in the near future, as they have been in the recent past, nurse their delusion. Sir Frederick Sykes is quite sure of the ground on which he stands. No rumblings or even thoughts of a possible quake can disturb his sense of security or shake his spirit of firm determination.

PESSIMISTIC WARNINGS.

Pessimism is on top only when warnings have to be addressed to people who refuse to accept the regime of rule by ordinance with calmness and docility. "Business as usual" is a good old British slogan which Indian businessmen would do well to learn from their masters. The danger of mixing politics with business must be brought home to them. Let them put away their fears and apprehensions that Ordinances need have any terrors for them and apply themselves diligently to their daily tasks. It is desirable that they should adapt themselves to Sir Samuel Hoare's dictum that the large body of law-abiding people in the country welcome the ordinances and are going about their daily jobs with undisguised relief instead of sitting idle with undisguised apprehension. The alternative is depicted for them in gloomy colours which should rouse apprehensions of a graver kind. Ordinance Raj is not to be compared with Defence of the Realm Raj in England in war-time or with Public Safety Raj in Ireland under a National Government, — never mind whether Public Safety Raj or Civil Disobedience brought the national Government in Ireland into being! If the businessmen of Bombay are not careful, if they persist in this obstinate state of apprehension, instead of getting on with their jobs, business will be driven out of Bombay, it may migrate to some other commercial centre never to return. And this is not the concern nor will it be the fault of any mistaken policy on the part of a paternal Government. If Bombay loses her commercial supremacy the blame will lie at the door of law-breakers and the "unpatriotic and suicidal action of the mercantile community" who must never hope to turn the Government from its task of chastisement, even should the skies fall.

HOPEFUL INDICATIONS.

Fortunately the Government have indications, that "a large and growing body of opinion regards with disfavour this perversion of commercial organisation for the ends of political agitation." Unfortunately the indications are not so apparent to the outside world. But Sir Frederick Sykes assures us they are not only there but of the determination of his Government to do everything in their power to assist their growth. So, perhaps, by the time April arrives, with whatever changes in the financial situation it may have to bring, the position will have been so clarified and improved by unswerving firmness and severity that the Ordinances may be withdrawn without fear of consequences. But, of course, there can be no signing of treaties with law-breakers.

THE DISMAL TALE

It was a tale of woe and acute financial embarrassment which Sir Govind B. Pradhan, the Finance Member, unfolded to the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday. The position of the Government of Bombay continues to worsen year after year, every year increasing their difficulties in balancing the budget. This condition was chronic and now it has become acute for there seems no hope of recovery. They have done considerable research work in exploring fresh sources of taxation, but even from those taxes which they imposed in defiance of the popular protest that the burden of fresh taxation was already impossible to bear, they have been unable to realise the amount of revenue they expected. As regards effective retrenchment in administrative expenditure they have ignored the recommendations in the Majority Report of the Retrenchment Committee they had appointed and made some inadequate efforts to reduce the cost of administration by retrenching to the extent of nine lakhs in General Administration, of four lakhs in the Police and nine lakhs in Civil Works. The Majority Report had recommended "emergency retrenchments" which would have reduced expenditure by 121 lakhs. The Finance Member's specious explanation in his speech of 'why and how' this was not possible will not we hope be believed in by non-official members of the Legislature, to whichever political group they belong.

The Government of Bombay were left this year with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 61 lakhs. The revised estimates show that their efforts in reducing this heavy deficit have not been encouraging. The reduction amounts to 43 lakhs, but this has been possible owing to unexpected increases in interest charges and superannuation allowances. But the position for 1932-33 is much worse. The Budget Estimates show revenue expectations of Rs. 14,35,01. The expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 15,08,49. The Finance Member warned the Legislature: "The net worsening of our revenue will, therefore, amount to 73 lakhs and the total estimated deficit in the current year will be 111 lakhs." Government hope that 25 to 30 lakhs will be realised by new taxation and propose to raise the balance by loans during the year. The taxpayer has every reason to protest against the method of repeated borrowing while no really drastic effort is made to reduce expenditure.

Government have managed to secure immediate escape from an unenviable position by obtaining sanction to postpone by one year the repayment to the Central Government on the Provincial Loan Fund Account. In their helplessness they have decided "to obtain the best expert advice in investigating the general system of administration, with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible to reduce our general expenditure to a figure more consonant with our resources." Sir Frederick Gauntlett, ex-Auditor General, is to be asked to show them how to do this. But so long as the "Covenanted" refuse to allow more than a ten per cent. cut in salaries, so long as the official bloc is there in the Legislature to enable Government to secure passage for taxation bills, and the Governor is there to certify them when rejected, the occasions on which the various non-official groups in the Bombay Legislative Council can unite successfully to evade more taxation burdens on the people being but too few, so long will Government proceed on their reckless career of borrowing and of adding to the taxpayer's burden. Let the Legislature this time, at least, muster courage and refuse support to this extravagant policy.

GERMANY'S GRAND OLD MAN

Octogenarian Warrior-President To Serve Another Term

It is announced that Field-Marshall von Hindenburg, Germany's Warrior-President will serve another term as the Guide of his country's destinies.

More than any other colleague of his, von Hindenburg, Germany's greatest war-veteran and President of the Republic, rises in his grand, towering personality to-day and whatever fate descends on his long-suffering country he will undoubtedly pass down to posterity as a more than Napoleonic, truly heroic, if almost legendary, figure.

GERMANIC TRADITION.

The spectacle of this old German general bearing the brunt of battle in loyal service of the dear Fatherland is both moving and pathetic, and a grateful nation may well hold him up as a German hero who represents the highest will and qualities of the essential German character which is often grotesquely misrepresented. The German national spirit that the sadly ironical pen of one of the finest of German writer and author of the "Music Mountain", Thomas Mann, conjures into reality, welds the old, almost moribund aristocracy with post-war German life, with all its forces of corruption and disintegration and Hindenburg stands up to his full stature as its adequate, visible symbol.

LAND OF SUPERMEN.

The Hindenburg-Bruening combination is also an expression of this spirit. Two men more dissimilar in temperament and tradition are hard to find within the boundaries of Germany and yet their friendship can only be described as epic. The bond that unites them is their common love of their country and it is one that no external circumstance however disastrous, can affect: and it appears to me quite significant that they should share the privilege of nationality with Nietzsche whose dream of the superman would appear to have come true more in a Hindenburg than a Bismark.

THE SOLDIER.

It is not difficult to understand the secret of reverence in which Hindenburg is held. He is not merely a brave or loyal soldier of the old regime but a man whose achievement is to be traced to the underlying nobility and idealism of his actions. The role he has played all his life is not inconsistent in a single event; no single blemish tarnishes his career as soldier and patriot pursuing the ancient tradition of chivalry or, certainly, whatever is finest in it. He cherishes a unique pride of pedigree and had forbidden only recently his name to be dragged into the cockpit of professional politics. He allows himself to be guided in matters of statescraft by his colleague in adversity and leadership of the State, Bruening, and yet would protest against the indignity of a police ban placed over an ex-service organisation in the Rhineland.

THE FUTURE.

Neither the landholders and big industrialists, those wealthy patrons of the much-boosted Hitler, nor the Jews who command perhaps a more formidable position in international affairs, can either buy or break him. He has no following of youthful, romantic men like Hitler's: and the worst diatribe of the hirelings of the Communist International can never succeed in dragging him into the dirt of infamy. We cannot say what Hindenburg will do if, by any chance, he is not elected president again. The Communists as an organised party with political influence have been weakened by factional differences and not even Trotzski could persuade them into a wise programme. The split in the Nazi ranks, at the same time, ought to have come earlier with the conflict that exists between Hitler's leadership and its humbler victims who must sooner or later wake up into what the pious Communists describe as "class consciousness" after the edge of their romantic hero-worship and nationalism is worn off. The prospects of a Hitler-Bruenhig *entente* are as remote in the very nature of circumstances surrounding the whole situation. Hindenburg may eventually march out of the political scene—that is certainly not improbable: but his lifework remains. His the last of the German aristocrates.....

C. J.

Notes of the Dav

Tribute To Non-Violence.

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on the Indian situation, circulated in the House of Commons, contains a happy admission that "generally there have been very few instances of violence." This admission reminds one of another by another responsible official, that what little trace of violence may be occasionally discerned in Congress activities is largely due to the fact that most Congress leaders, who used to exercise a wholesome restraint on workers and volunteers, are in jail. Both these admissions are at least a tribute to the non-violent character of the Congress campaign. Both Government and responsible sections of the public realise the urgency of securing an atmosphere of non-violence. But do Government realise how obstructive their policy of jailing leaders on suspicion before they have committed any overt act, is to the work of those who endeavour to impress upon the public the avoidance of violence. Imposing arbitrary and drastic prohibitive orders upon those whose activities or views are suspect in the eyes of the bureaucracy, orders which are more calculated to humiliate them than to serve the purpose of maintaining "law and order," makes the task of those who are trying to ensure the preservation of public tranquillity.

The Reason Why.

Reference was made yesterday by our financial critic to the many blunders in public accounting for which the tax-payers pay. The Railway administrations' financial situation which the Public Accounts Committee scrutinised reveals another scandal which is almost wholly responsible for the present heavy losses on the railways. It appears that between 1921 and 1926 many items of revenue expenditure were charged to capital account and a jugglery with figures resulted in imaginary profits being shown on the railways. This enabled the railways to get various schemes of increased staff and other administrative extravagances sanctioned. The Public Accounts Committee have been trying to obtain the facts of this case for a long time. They were informed that the Financial Commissioner expected "that the full facts of the case would be available in the course of the next two months or so." The report is still being awaited and the public cannot know the truth of this matter for some time more. The result, so far as the financial condition of the railways is concerned, is that about Rs. 30 crores have been written up to capital with an interest charge of Rs. 1.50 crores hanging as a drag on present working of the railways. Is this a "commercial" department? Is this in accordance with accepted principles of conducting business?

Unjustifiable.

The officials of the Postal service in common with those of other services receive special allowances and acting allowances and various other allowances which sometimes make up nearly the same amount as the substantive pay of the officers. But in the case of those in Burma, there are more special allowances. There is the Burma allowance which is in addition to the Compensatory (cost of living) allowance and must not be confused with the entirely different Rangoon house-rent allowance. If the cost of living does not include the house-rent, what does it include? And yet the total of these allowances is in several cases more than 50 per cent of the salary and in some cases it is over 125 per cent!

Just Protest.

The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, which is in no sense an extremist body, has conveyed to the Bombay Government its emphatic protest against the sentence of whipping, recently inflicted on a boy of 15 years by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a simple political offence as also against the manner in which the sentence was carried out in open court. Viewing the subject from a purely humanitarian standpoint, the Committee condemns such a sentence as being calculated to "brutalise and embitter for the whole of their lives the juveniles so punished." The Committee also points out that the punishment of whipping, though normally restricted to some serious offences involving moral turpitude, has been severely condemned by public opinion both in India and abroad. Government may well regard the protest of the Social Service League as but a faint token of the feeling in the country with regard to whipping as a form of punishment and especially its implication in political cases.

9 MILLIONS UNEMPLOYED IN U. S.

Federal Relief Bill Thrown Out

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Washington.—The United States Senate has rejected the Bill for direct Federal Unemployment Relief, providing for appropriation of 25 million sterling this winter, and 50 millions in the next fiscal year. The unemployed total 9 millions.—Reuter's Special.

"GERMAN PROMISED LAND"

Hitler's Vision

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Cologne.—That the Nazis would certainly run their own candidate at the forthcoming presidentiaal election in Germany, was indicated by Herr Hitler in a speech to an audience of thousands in Dusseldorf. Herr Hitler did not give any hint as to who the candidate would be, but he evidently anticipates success in the election. For, he visualised a veritable "German Promised Land" which would come into existence on the 13th March. —Reuter's Special.

Pontifical Blessings Through Wire

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Rome.—The Pope to-day received a telegram from Edda, Sgr. Mussolini's daughter and her husband Ciarp, who is the Consul-General at Shanghai. The telegram is a sequel to the special enquiry made by the Pope for the news of Sgr. Mussolini's daughter at the recent audience, when he assured him of his particular daily prayers on her behalf. So impressed was Sgr. Mussolini that he at once telegraphed to his daughter transmitting the Pontifical blessing in accordance with the desire of His Holiness.—Reuter.

Future Of Christain Colleges

LONDON, Feb. 16.

"Future of Christian Colleges in India" was the theme of an address at the East India Association by Mr. A.D. Lindsay, who was the Chairman of the Commission on Christian Higher Education in India. He expressed the opinion that as a result of the Universities' preoccupation with the examination results, the connection of Christian colleges with universities at present had been bought too dearly.

Lord Irwin presiding, agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Lindsay that it would be disastrous if Christian colleges were closed down. He emphasised the contribution which Christian missions were able to make and said that the colleges must remain to be in intimate touch with the Indian life.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

The Finance Member made valiant but pathetic efforts in the Bombay Council to show that the cost of administration in this Presidency is not so dreadful as it seems.

* * *

First he took out the charges on account of Corporation loans and an item on account of Inam lands. The result showed Bombay to be twice as costly as Madras, three times as costly as Bengal and U.P., and half again as costly as the Punjab. Undismayed by this fiasco, he tried another dodge.

* * *

This time he excluded the charges of the unproductive debt which has been sunk in the Development of Bombay. Other provinces have not had this expensive luxury thrust upon them so the table should have brought out Bombay in a more favourable position. But it didn't. Once more the figures were practically the same.

* * *

Wiping the perspiration from his brow the worthy Pradhan had another go. Diving into his bag of tricks, he produced another little table "from the point of view solely of comparing expenditure subject to possible retrenchment" and triumphantly exhibited Bombay as being in the proportion of 4 to 3 as against Madras and the Punjab and 4 to 2 as against Bengal and U.P.

* * * *

This achievement was received with loud and prolonged cheering, or perhaps laughter and jeers. We really don't know. But if there were one honest economist and reformer in the Council he should have wept bitterly.

* * *

All this futile flapdoodle occupies a full page of the Budget Speech. And the Finance Member will continue cheerfully to draw his salary at the end of each month and conveniently forget all those items "subject to possible retrenchment."

* * *

Sir Frederick Sykes also brought a bag of tricks with him to the Council Hall, out of which he produced a scheme for reducing the over-staffed Cabinet to four—two members and two Ministers—which like the gentleman whose wife presented him with quadruplets, some people will think four too many.

* * *

After holding up this exhibit for the admiration of the awe-struck M.L.C.'s and the very much awe-struck Ministers—each wondering who was going to be axed—His Excellency put it back in the bag—apparently for keeps.

* * *

Any way, he is unable to contemplate with equanimity the "dislocation which such a change would involve" at a time when we are expecting another change very very soon, which is more likely to involve an expansion rather than a contraction of Members and Ministers.

* * *

Altogether a somewhat involved state of affairs. But even a Governor and a mild one at that, must have his little joke, like the gentleman who wanted the cheese.

* * *

Sir Frederick Sykes drew a touching picture of the R.T.C. Committees tolling night and day all except the States Committee, which is feasting day and night according to precedent—and to an extent which is enough to make Sir Harcourt Butler groan with envy.

* * *

What these Committee members are doing at night though, is sometimes a matter of some mystery. One of them disappeared in the jungle the other day and did not reappear till the next morning—just like "little Willie" in pre-war days. He told his anxious colleagues he had taken his food and slept with the villagers. But it is understood the local Collector was distinctly annoyed at this affront to the prestige of the Sahib-log.

* * *

Sir Frederick Sykes condemns the action of merchants who are not doing business as suicidal. Has he never heard of the noble act of Hari-Kari. If they want to commit suicide, leave them this one consolation.

* * *

"Mass Trials at Esplanade Court" —Evening Paper.

Really the Bombay Police ought to know better than to let poor Old Samuel down like this.

"THE ENGLISH MEAN WELL BY INDIA"

Dr. E. J. Thompson

"Despite A Streak Or Two Of Stupidity In Their Composition".

FOUNDING OF NOBEL PRIZE FOR INDIAN WRITERS URGED

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

During his short visit to Lahore, Dr. Edward J. Thompson who is touring through India for bringing about goodwill between the East and the West, addressed two select gatherings of the Punjab Literary League, the subjects of his talks being "Rabindra Nath Tagore" and "What can be done for Indian vernacular culture", Mr. A. C. Woolner, vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and Mr. Manoharlal, bar-at-law, presided respectively.

In his discourse on "Indian vernacular culture," Dr. Thompson emphasised the necessity of the formation of organisation in the different provinces of India, which would make India known to the outside world. He said that much could be done for Indian Art and Literature if Indian Year-Books of Art and Literature could be published judiciously selected and edited by Indian scholars of sound literary acumen, as was being done in Japan. It was for Indians themselves to place before the world all that was best in Indian thought and culture.

Besides the publication of annuals and year books, Dr. Thompson suggested that if something like a Nobel prize for Indian writers—not necessarily very valuable—could be instituted and be awarded annually, it would help not only the writers of India but India also.

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

Dr. Thompson said that Indians were very sensitive. He paid a tribute to their generosity and patience. He acknowledged that though his countrymen had not done for India what any other nation might have done in their place, yet the English meant well by India in spite of "a streak or two of stupidity" in their composition.

Dr. Thompson's lecture was characterized by touches of humour and a real love for India and her aspirations.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE

Sir J. Coyajee On Trade Reciprocity

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir J. Coyajee in column-long article in the "Times," discussing the case for trade reciprocity between Britain and India, points out that the old idea that Imperial preference was unilateral which is now obsolete was based on the contention that as manufactured imports from Britain were the chief danger to infant Indian industries, preference would submerge them. That danger has now appeared predominantly from Japan and other foreign countries. Former Indian critics of preference could not foresee the present world-wide competition in primary products and consequent restriction of markets.

He expresses the opinion that in such circumstances, there are obvious mutual advantages to India from the policy of reciprocity with Britain following the change of British tariff policy.

He quotes as an example Indian's need of capital in order to implement the policies established by industrial, agricultural and labour reports and adds that only from the United Kingdom can India expect loans on the lines of former days. He urges the necessity of reciprocal agreements which are in danger of being adequately discussed at present.

He expresses the opinion that th notion of "Safeguards" has been transplanted from the political to economic sphere to which they are unsuited, as it is to India's advantage to admit foreign enterprises, provided Indian capital and talents are admitted.—Reuter.

Etawah Bribery Case

CAWNPOER, Feb. 17.

The Etawah alleged bribery case in which the accused are alleged to have attempted to bribe a subjudge was taken up to-day and witnesses were examined.—A. P.

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PARTIAL HARTAL AT CAWNPORE

Processions Taken Out

12, INCLUDING "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Feb. 17.

Hindu shopkeepers kept their shop closed to-day in connection with Sardar Sardul Sing's arrest. Later processions in defiance of order under Section 144 were taken out, and a meeting was held. The dictator and 11 others were arrested.

Govardnan Khanna and Ramrattan Gupta defied notices to quit Cawnpore City and consequently both were arrested. —A. P.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED

Cause Of Accident Between Kuchaman Road And Naranpura

ALLAHABAD, February 17.

The Traffic Manager, Jodhpur, wires under date February 17th:—

"With reference to my wire of the 15th instant, reporting an accident to a goods train between Kuchaman Road and Naranpura, through communication was restored at 14.30 hours to-day. I regret to report that in addition to seven members of the train staff reported injured, one driver has been killed. Further enquiries show that the accident originated in a broken coupling on an incline resulting in a collision between a run-away portion and an oncoming goods train.—A.P.

HIT ON HEAD BY GOLF BALL

PRETORIA, By Mail

A native caddie, aged about 16, was taken to the Pretoria Hospital, recently in an unconscious state, as the result of being hit on the head by a golf ball on the Pretoria West course.

The ball struck him behind the temporal region, and an operation was performed about ten minutes after his admission to the hospital with the object of lifting the bone. His condition is critical.—Reuter.

568 NIGHTS AT-HOME

Man Creates Domestic Record

CAPETOWN, By Mail

America holds most of the novel Marathon records but a resident of Windhoek recently boasted that during 1931 he spent 365 nights at home. On no occasion between sunset and sunrise during the whole year did he leave his house. He said that he liked staying at home and spent his evenings playing chess or listening to his radio. Following this, a Lenz correspondent of a South African paper has announced that for 568 nights between sunset and sunrise he has never left his hearth and home. —Reuter.

Allahabad.—Mr. R. Saigal of the Fine Art Printing Cottage was arrested on Monday it is stated, under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code in connection with some articles in one of his papers. A. P.

Jubbulpore.—A meeting was held here on Tuesday night to celebrate the 70th birthday of Pt. M. M. Malaviya when the full text of the Pandit's memorial to the Viceroy was read.—A. P.

LIQUOR AUCTION SALES IN SURAT DIST

A Higher Yield In Prices ?

COLLEGIAN & VOLUNTEERS JAILED

SURAT, Feb. 17.

The auction of country liquor shops in the various Talukas of the Surat District commenced this afternoon before the Collector, Mr. Kothavala, at his Fort office. Police officers with some constables were present on the scene to meet any eventuality, but no untoward incidents occurred, as there was no picketing by Congress as anticipated. A large number of bidders were present, and within four hours all the liquor-shops numbering 21 of Chorasi, Orpad and Mandvi Talukas except four had been auctioned. It is understood that the prices realised were ten to 15 per cent. more than those of the last year. Liquor shops of Surat City proper were to be auctioned to-day but the auction was postponed.

Jekison Panwala, a local college student who was arrested yesterday for breach of parole terms was sentenced this evening by the City Magistrate to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default, further 6 months' imprisonment under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The same Magistrate sentenced a Congress volunteer who was arrested last night at the Railway Station with a bundle of unauthorised cyclostyled "Patrikas" to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one and a half months' further imprisonment under Section 17-(1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ARRESTS FOR DISTRIBUTING "PATRIKAS."

A batch of five Congress volunteers were arrested this morning. It is alleged that they were daily distributing unauthorised "Patrikas" in the City. Gaulal Manekkal, leader of the batch was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17-(1), Criminal Law Amendment Act while the remaining four have been detained in custody.

A man of Karadi village who was wanted by the police was arrested to-day at Surat and sent to Jalalpore to stand his trial.—A.P.

"NO-TAX" PROPAGANDA ?

Arrests & Convictions In Surat

SURAT, Feb. 17.

It is reported that land revenue collection in various talukas of Surat District continues to be satisfactory. In Vankaner and Pathradia villages of Bardoli Taluka the first instalment of revenue has been completely paid up.

Seven Congressmen were arrested by Deputy Sub-Inspector, Khan Bahadur Ismail K. Desai at Sankli, a village in Bardoli Taluka, under Section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1932 for inciting people not to pay land revenue. All were placed before the Magistrate of Bardoli, who convicted and sentenced six of them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default one month further, while the remaining one who apologised was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 50 only which was paid up immediately.

RECOVERING FINES.

After the judgment was delivered, a police party proceeded to Sankli to recover the fines of the above six. Police confiscated movable property belonging to the six accused. It is stated that in one house the police found four guineas hidden in corn.

Several more arrests and convictions have been reported from various villages in the Surat Distt. in connection with Congress activities.—A.P.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

NEW DELHI, February 17.

Mr. A. N. L. Cater, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, proceeds on six months' leave, early in March, and on his return in September, will take over charge as Resident at Hyderabad, when Col. Keyes retires from service.

Col. Daukes, the British Envoy in Nepal, succeeds Mr. Cater as A.G.G. in Baluchistan.

Col. Pritchard, A.G.G., Madras States succeeds Col. Daukes as British Envoy in Nepal at the end of February, and Col. Burke, Resident in Mysore, takes over as A.G.G., Madras States.—A.P.

AUCTION OF SABARMATI ASHRAM PROPERTY

Sum Of Rs. 301-8 Realised

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

Two safes, one Remington typewriter, clocks, tables, etc., attached from Mr. Gandhi's ashram a few days ago for realising land revenue amounting to Rs. 364, were auctioned, to-day, at the office of the Mamlatdar.

At first there were no bidders, but gradually about a dozen bidders came forward. One of them had come specially from Himatnagar. Rs. 301/8 was realised from the auction. —A. P.

KASTURBA GANDHI INTERVIEWED IN JAIL

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

Mr. Harilal Gandhi, eldest son of Gandhiji, Mrs. Mahadev Desai and other inmates of Gandhiji's Ashram interviewed Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi in Sabarmati Jail to-day. They found her hale and hearty.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S ASHRAM PRACTICALLY EMPTY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi's ashram is now practically empty as it was last year after Gandhiji started on his Dandi march. Most of the inmates, both men and women, joined the civil disobedience movement in different parts of the country, specially Gujarat, and have been arrested.

Only children and those men and women who are required for the management of the Ashram are now remaining there—A. P.

GUJARAT CONGRESS SECRETARY RELEASED.

APPLICATION AGAINST ATTACHMENT REJECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 17.

Shivprasad Thakor filed an application in City Magistrate's Court protesting against attachment of Rs. 100 from him for realising the fine imposed on his son. The City Magistrate has rejected the application.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Committee was released this morning from the Sabarmati jail on parole. He is required to give attendance to police at 6 p.m.—A. P.

HE SAW TWO WAYS

SETTLERS, Tvl. (By Mail)

A fairly drunk native, who assured his friends that if they put him the railway line and headed him in the right direction, he could find his way home in the dark, took a long walk this week. His friends, however, did not show him the right way to go home and twenty-four hours later, still happy, he was picked up by a passing train, having walked about 30 miles in the opposite direction to his home.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

EXCHANGE OF COTTON AND TIMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Cairo—Egypt and Russia are understood to have resumed negotiations for exchange of cotton and timber, and an agreement is considered probable. Fifteen hundred tons of Government stored sakellaridis cotton, it is reported, has been purchased by Swiss firms.—Reuter's Special.

100 ARRESTED AFTER A DISORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Cologne—A disorder which lasted throughout the night and in which many were injured followed the clash between Nazis, Socialists and Communists after Herr Hitler meetings.

Order was only restored this morning after 100 rioters had been arrested.—Reuter's Special.

STACK MURDER ECHO.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Cairo—Action, it is reported, is being brought against the British Government for £37,000, being a "reward to which he is entitled" by Neguib Helbawi who has greatly assisted the authorities in tracing the murderers of the Sirdar of Egypt Sir Lee Stack who was shot in a street in 1924. Helbawi has received £10,000 reward offered by the Government at the time for information leading to the arrest of murderers.—Reuter's Special.

A CRASH AND A CASUALTY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Malta—One occupant of the seaplane attached to the aircraft-carrier "Courageous" was killed when it crashed into the sea off Marsa Scirocco. Other airman descended with the aid of a parachute.—Reuter's Special.

SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS AT JUBBULPORE

Ban On Merchants

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 17.

Armed with the orders of the Governor-In-Council under the Unlawful Association Ordinance, police made to-day simultaneous raids on several business houses and scrutinized their accounts books. Merchants were served with notices prohibiting them from paying, delivering, transferring or otherwise dealing in any way with moneys, securities or credits believed by Government to be used for the purposes of the Provincial Congress Committee or the War Council, save in accordance with written orders of the Governor-in-Council. Notices are signed by the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government.

CONGRESSMEN ARRTESTED.

Mr. Shyamlal Agarwal, a prominent Congress worker has been arrested at a village where he had gone in connection with the Congress work.—A. P.

MADRAS FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

STRENGTH OF LEGISLATURE TO BE 200.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

It is understood that the Madras Franchise Committee has tentatively decided that the strength of the local Legislature should be 200, and on that basis, suggested the reservation of 12 seats for landholders, two for the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, one for Nagarathars, three for European Trade and Commerce, three for Labour, two for planters, and ten for women. The Committee is considering the allocation of seats between Hindus, Muslims, Christians and the depressed classes.—A. P.

LULL IN BURMESE REBELLION.

CLEMENCY PETITIONS REJECTED.

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

No fresh crime of serious magnitude either by rebels or by ordinary criminals is reported from any of the affected areas, excepting Pegu and Toungoo which report robberies.

The Governor-in-Council rejected to-day petitions for clemency by eight rebels convicted and sentenced to death by the Special Judge of Thayetmyo on November 27 in Thayetmyo rebellion case. Regarding three others Local Government saw no reason to interfere with the sentences passed, but were prepared to review the cases at the end of ten years. As a result of a confession, one single barrel gun and ammunition were found in a hut and the owner was arrested.

In Tharrawaddy district Saya Hka said to be the prime mover in the recent Zigon rebellion was arrested on February 13 by the Sub-Divisional Officer. It is reported that the prisoner was with Saya San in the early stages of the Tharrawaddy rebellion and rewards were offered for his arrest. Another person involved in the Zigon rebellioon surrendered recently.—A. P.

G. B. S. IN SOUTH AFRICA

Why He Did Not See Victoria Falls

CAPETOWN, By Mail.

A large crowd, including many Socialists, gave Mr. George Bernard Shaw a vociferous welcome when the Carnarvon Castle docked at Capetown this week. Mr. Shaw was in an obliging mood and willingly "performed" for the talkies, in which he invited South Africa to "take a good look at me."

Mr. Shaw has made no definite plans for his health visit to the Union, and does not intend making the orthodox sight-seeing tour. In his own words, "Let me tell you that I have absolutely no intention of going round the country seeing your sights—dear me, no! I do not want to see the Victoria Falls; I have already seen them, far more comfortably, I expect, on the screen".

Mr. Shaw coupled his concern over the depreciated value of his money in South Africa with a word of advice to South African politicians and a lively curiosity regarding the pronunciation of the names of General Smuts and General Hertzog.

Mrs. Shaw accompanied G.B.S., but unlike her husband, she avoided publicity, saying that she "had never given interviews, and I never shall.—Reuter.

TWO GENERATIONS IN ONE!

What A Python Swallowed

BULAWAYO, By Mail.

When a 14-foot python which a farm hand had killed, was cut open a duiker (a type of South African buck) was found inside, and inside the duiker again was a young one that would have been born within a day or two.

This is thought to be the first recorded instance of two generations being swallowed in one gulp.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

SOME BUDGET REFLECTIONS

WHERE ARE THE DEFICITS BURIED ?

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 5.0 ps. gold or 12.87 pence to-day.

The Bombay Budget reveals the fact that anticipations were not as bad as the actual facts. The chief bar to further attempts to balance the budget through retrenchments is that the "protected" services cannot be touched and consequently it will be impossible to make further economies in the lower grades of the service. If a few more Patils should offer half their salaries to the Government, it may have the holy merit of the "widow's mite" but it cannot save the public finance. What is wanted is not 73 hundreds but 73 lakhs of rupees.

WHY NOT RETRENCH NUMBERS.

But, if the Services will not accept lower salaries, it is open to the Government to make some of them give place to Indians who could fill the posts with greater efficiency and on lower salaries. It used to be claimed that high salaries were necessary to prevent corruption and incapacity but the blue books are full of examples of these very defects, only we seem to have crores now where we had lakhs. Higher salaries bring about higher losses for the nation. What we seem to want is men who are incapable of thinking of Back Bay and other wild cat schemes.

IT IS NOT A NEW IDEA.

The "Times of India" seems to congratulate itself on having discovered that Bands and Bodyguards are not necessary for "peace, order and good government". But if it will try to rake up its memory it will find that these items have been dressed from the Congress and Indian Press ever since the beginning of this century. But expenditure has been steadily rising and so has taxation toiling in vain to catch it up. Rather than blame the trade depression for it, we should honestly recognise that our financial system is unsound and requires thorough overhauling.

WHAT ABOUT THE DEFICITS.

Where have they buried those budget deficits which have come in every year now for seven years? The total of these is just over six crores and all of this appears to have been added to the "Unproductive Debt" of the Province. This is in consonance with the unsound practice of the Central Government which draws from the Paper Currency or borrows through the floating debt and then makes it permanent debt. Essentially it is wrong finance.

"MORE FOLLY."

The "Times of India" has added one "more folly" to its credit when it refers to the increase in rayon or artificial silk goods during 1931. Has it fogotten that this was due to the Truce when boycott work was suspended. The very figures which it quotes give the show away as the rise in 1931 is in comparison with 1930 when the boycott was in full swing. But while the import of artificial silk goods has increased, the imports of artificial yarn has not gone down much showing that some of the mills are flouting the Congress suggestion to which it objects.

JAPAN IS MERELY SHIFTING GROUND.

The explanation is quite different. Japan has found that the spirit of Swadeshi has shut her out more or less completely from India and she has turned her attention to artificial silk goods. For nine months in 1929 we imported 369 million yards of cotton piecegoods and for 1931 same period we imported only 225 million yards, though boycott has been relaxed. Against this fall of 135 million yards there has been a rise of 30 million yards in rayon goods or a net fall of 105 million yards of imports from Japan. Surely, the Indian mills have been helped by Swadeshism and they should cry for help against friends like the "Times of India", who might try to speak the whole truth occasionally.

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPLE?

But the principle of the Swadeshi spirit is that Indian mills will get protection (it is 31-1/4 per cent. now) only if they are Swadeshi themselves. Otherwise it would be like the case of the few foreign paper mills asking for protection but using foreign imported pulp and other raw material and for their sake the whole country is forced to suffer through the so-called protective duty on paper.

THE HAVOC OF THE 18 PENCE RATIO.

Sir George Schuster was easily able to hoodwink our legislators into thinking that the fall in prices in Idia was in accordance with world conditions and had nothing to do with the ruinous 18 pence ratio. A study of prices ruling in India and the rest of the world will show that the claim is not justified. In 1924 the rupee had not been over-valued and taking the prices of that year for comparison, Indian prices fell down, according to Government returns, by 35 per cent. against 25 per cent. in gold standard countries. This shows clearly that the high rate has ruined our population more than the international fall in prices of 25 per cent. In September 1931, just before we foreswore the gold standard, our prices had fallen by 47 per cent. against 34 per cent. for gold standard countries. Incidentally it is worthy of note that Sir George did not deny the wastage of 70 crores of gold assets in bolstering up the ratio.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The week's accepted tenders amounted to Rs. 115 lakhs and sales of intermediates amounted to Rs. 266 lakhs or total of Rs. 381 lakhs. Against these there have been maturities of Rs. 631 lakhs and this has left the Government poorer by Rs. 250 lakhs, for which resort would, as usual, be made to the Imperial Bank.

STERLING PURCHASES.

In addition to this the Government have bought £1,462,000 and have to pay the rupee equivalent Rs 195 lakhs. The total borrowing for this week would therefore be about Rs. 4½ crores. But this is not possible under Section 20 of the Act and we may now expect some new device to overcome the difficulty, possibly by claiming that the new "arrangement" overrides the limit of 12 crores also.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 17.	
Previous closing	6.99
To-day's opening	7.03
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	6.95
Difference	—.04
Broach expectation	Rs. 232

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.	
Previous closing	5.38
To-day's opening	5.44
Difference	+. 06
To-day's closing	5.51
Difference	+.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 17.	
Silver ready	19 9/16
Difference	—1 anna
Silver forward	19 11/16
Difference	—2 annas.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 17.	
Silver	59-14-0
Gold	29-4-6

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 17.	
Previous closing	3.45
To-day's Closing	3.45
Difference	Unchanged.

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 17.	
Previous closing	3.45
To-day's opening	3.45 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.45
Difference	unchanged.

PILES.

CURED IN 7 DAYS

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AGUERINE DEPOT,
KARACHI

HUGE LANDSLIDE IN BOMBAY REVENUE

(Continued from page 1.)

that a large and growing body of opinion regards with disfavour this perversion of commercial organisation for the ends of political agitation. And my Government is prepared to do everything in its power to assist the growth of this spirit, and prevent the molestation of those who wish to trade freely without interference from self-constituted and ignorant dictators.

APOLOGIA FOR MORE TAXATION

I now come to the problem which immediately faces you in this Session, the budget for the ensuing year. I need not go into great details for my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, is about to address you and to put before you the proposals of my Government for dealing with an unprecedented situation; and I will not anticipate what he will say. But I desire to lay emphasis on two factors in the situation. Only extreme financial pressure has induced my Government to put forward proposals for additional taxation in the conditions that exist to-day.

REORGANISING ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE.

The clamant financial need of the hour is to make the budget balance, and failing that possibility, to reduce the deficit by all means in our power. We believe the task to be threefold: immediate retrenchment, drastic re-organisation and steps to the better utilisation of resources for progressive development. We claim to have done a great deal in the matter of immediate retrenchment, so much so that any further progress in this direction must involve the risk of paralysing the normal function of Government, and I trust that the details which the Finance Member will put before you will convince you of the efforts that have been made. But we are not remaining content with what has been done. Some of the retrenchments are obviously of an emergent character, and must before long be replaced. I have for some time past been engaged, as you aware, in reviewing the various departments of the administration, and the time has now come for action. As I foreshadowed in my last address to you, by Government has decided to take steps to follow up the work of the Retrenchment Committee and is now arranging to secure expert advice on reorganisation of the whole administrative machine. This will not only secure the further examination of such recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee as have not yet been adopted, but will also ensure a broad survey and a detailed examination of the organization of the most important departments. A great deal of material has already been collected and I trust that this enquiry will not take long and will result in the submission of proposals which it is hoped may speedily effect a substantial reduction in the cost of the administration. Meanwhile we must all together work to speed up the recovery, which must certainly be approaching. I may say that I had hoped that my Honourable Colleague would have been in a position definitely to announce the completion of the Expert Enquiry to-day but this will be done as soon as possible.

CABINET "DUMMY" READY.

One possible avenue of retrenchment I indicated in my last speech to you—a reduction in the size of the Cabinet. We have proceed on with the examination of this possibility, and now have a complete scheme worked out in detail for a reduction of the Cabinet to four portfolios—two Members and two Ministers. I am inclined to doubt, however, whether it is advisable to bring it into force at present, for I do not think that we can contemplate with equanimity the dislocation which such a change would involve at a time when it may be followed so soon by another readjustment when the coming constitutional Reforms are introduced. Meanwhile our scheme is ready in its final form and we are in a position to proceed with it at short notice.

HOPES FOR FUTURE.

I have dealt at length at the commencement of my speech with the measures that we are taking to deal with the civil disobedience movement, not because I regard them as the most important point of our policy at the moment I certainly do not. They have been adopted to ensure peace, not merely as an end in itself but as a means to secure the two ends we have adopted as our policy: the building of a new constitution and the improvement of the economic position of India. We have promised India a constitution under which she will, in the words of His Excellency the Viceroy, become—"in due course an absolutely equal partner with the other Dominions under the Crown."

It is sometimes complained, that the utterances of Government are of a somewhat cryptic character, but nothing could be more explicit than this. Our Committees, consisting of the foremost public men, Indian and English, are working night and day to frame the details of the new constitution. This is not a constitution for a vague and distant future, but something which will be brought into being at the earliest possible moment. It will give to this Council, the elected representatives of the people, full responsibility for the Government of this Presidency, subject to certain safeguards such as are to be found in all constitutions and are particularly necessary in India where minority problems are especially acute, and of which in view of the present disturbed situation. I do not think anyone can reasonably question the wisdom and necessity.

CALL FOR LOYALIST RALLY.

At the same time, there are indications that we have reached the bottom of the trough of financial depression and may reasonably hope thaat the return of better days is in sight. The main obstacle in the way is the continuance of sporadic outbreaks of disorder, which cannot possibly achieve any useful end and may delay the fulfilment of our hopes. I call upon all patriotic citizens to rally to the side of Government in their campaign, and actively assist us in repressing forces which are militating against the return of prosperity to this great and historic City and to the Presidency as a whole. It is not enough merely to refrain from assisting in these subversive movements.

"THE TRUE NATIONALIST."

We ask all reasonable men to have the moral courage to work openly on our side. The true nationalist is he who comes to the support of his country in its hour of need and this is why we appeal to you for your co-operation. Do this, and I confidently look forward, before the time comes for me to hand over the reins of office, to seeing Bombay once more occupying her proud position as a great commercial port of India, and this Presidency once more prosperous and contented, and enjoying to the full the blessings of responsible Government.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 1).

gency retrenchments are such as cannot be continued or repeated in future, and a rough estimate of the items which will have to be replaced in the budget in the course of the next year or two amounts to about 50 lakhs. It is clear, if we assumed that the maximum retrenchment possible as a permanent measure has already been carried out, that there would be no hope left of this Presidency ever again balancing its budget until a new settlement adds to its resources. Government have, however, no intention of abandoing hope in this manner and they therefore have decided to obtain the best expert advice in investigating the general system of administration, with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible by reorganisation to reduce our general expenditure to a figure more consonant with our resources. It is hoped to secure the services of Sir Frederic Gauntlett, late Auditor General in India. His intimate acquaintance with the administration of all the Provinces will give great authority to his recommendations.

A study of the tables which have been given in the beginning of the Blue Book, Nos. I and II, reveals very clearly the course of our expenditure and revenue since the Reforms. This study will be in itself sufficient to refute the too easy accusation of "the rake's progress" which is so often brought against the Bombay Government. The steady downward trend of the curve of revenue will account for the exhaustion of the balances that were built up in the war years. It was only the use of these balances and the constant periodical efforts at retrenchment, coupled with the remission of the contribution to the Central Government, and the reduction of the excessive assignment from ordinary revenues to the Famine Fund which enabled the Government to carry on until the disastrous year 1930-31.

PROSPECTS OF GROWING DEFICITS.

These considerations make it extremely difficult to calculate the course of events in say the next 5 years. We have probably not yet reached the peak of the cost of the existing scales of pay and pensions and the saving effected by the recently introduced revised scales can probably not do more than counterbalance this steady increase. I have already referred to the necessity of replacing some of the emergent cuts which have been made by way of retrenchment, and if account be taken of a reasonable growth in the cost of the administration owing to increase in population and a normal rate of progress it becomes evident that even if we assume the restoration of more normal conditions in the course of this period of 5 years there must inevitably be a series of increasing deficits, unless in the revised provincial settlement some relief can be given to provincial finances. Steps have already been taken to put before the Federal Finance Committee a frank statement of the position.

BARRAGE FINANCES.

An outstanding event of the current year has been the opening by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Lloyd Barrage. The financial future of this project has, as the House is well aware, been gravely affected by the world-wide fall in commodity prices. While there is no ground for being pessimistic regarding the ultimate ability of Sind to meet the cost of this great work, the new conditions have compelled Government to revise their forecast; and until some more definite indication is revealed of the future course of prices it has been deemed inexpedient to base any forecast on the unduly depressed conditions of to-day.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

I may perhaps say a word about the separation of Sind here although we are yet somewhat in the dark as to what is to happen. As the House is aware the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference came to the conclusion that the principle of separation should be accepted, and that an expert investigation should be made of the probable revenue and expenditure of a separated Sind. The report of the expert committee has been published. In his speech of December 1st the Prime Minister stated that the British Government while accepting the principle of separation intended to ask the Government of India to arrange for a conference with the representatives of Sind for the purpose of trying to overcome the difficulties disclosed by this expert financial investigation. That conference has not yet taken place. The expert financial committee estimated that the expenditure of which the Presidency would be relieved by the separation of Sind would be 98 lakhs. Retrenchment has since reduced this figure which, though it has not yet been possible to work out an accurate estimate, may now be put at something over 80 lakhs. While it is true therefore that the immediate separation of Sind would enable us temporarily to balance our budget, we cannot count on an early decision in this matter; and it is clear that even if the separation prove practicable, the replacement of the emergency retrenchment will still leave us with a considerable deficit.

CUT IN EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.

As one method of reducing the deficit of the year we have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to postpone by one year the annual instalment of repayment of principal on account of our debt to the Provincial Loan Fund. It is a matter for the greatest regret that the axe has had to fall with such severity on the educational budget and that in this most important nation-building activity we have had to call a halt. But there can be no doubt that in this particular activity as well as in others we can only progress as fast as our finances will permit us.

We have budgeted next year for receipts from land revenue and irrigation on the assumption that similar conditions will be repeated. An aspect of the agrarian situation to which I wish to draw particular attention is the effect on our Provincial Loans Account of the difficult times through which the agriculturist is passing. Suspensions of land revenue automatically involve suspension of tagavi loans, and repayment of the huge sums given out in Sind and Gujarat in the years 1927 to 1929 as flood relief has been much slower than was expected.

To sum up, it may be said that, without being excessively optimistic, it will be impossible to increase the estimates of any head of revenue above the figure which we have given. We are therefore left with a gap of 73 lakhs to be covered. For the sake of the credit of this Presidency, which is of the utmost importance, this gap should be reduced, and it is under the pressure of this urgent necessity that Government have proposed the measures of taxation which have already been put before you. It is hoped by this means to reduce the deficit to 45 lakhs. This balance except to the extent to which the recommendations of the expert advisers may enable us to reduce it, must be borrowed and provision has accordingly been made in our loan programme for this sum. The total loans to which we have now been committed to meet deficits in the annual budgets amount to 198 lakhs, and the annual burden on the revenues of the loan charges calculated on a 30-year basis will amount to approximately 15 lakhs.

LOSS OF EXCISE REVENUE.

It will not be irrelevant if at this stage I recall to the House some of the conditions which were understood at the time of its introduction to underlie the Excise policy of Government, as it was based on the report of the Excise Committee. I venture to recall these facts now because our financial condition to-day makes it abundantly clear that the Presidency is far less able to bear, without further taxation, the loss of its Excise revenue than at any other period of its history.

OPERATION OF BORAH WAKFS ACT

Question In Bombay Council

The following questions were put in Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday:

BORAH WAKFS, BOMBAY: EXEMPTION.

1. Mr. Gulamhussen Ebrahim Matcheswalla (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are aware of the widespread agitation and numerous demonstrations carried on by the Dawoodi Borah community against the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act to the community;

(b) whether they have considered the position in view of the continued agitation of the community?

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) and (b) Yes; but Government are equally aware that there is a considerable inarticulate public opinion among the Bohras in support of its application, which is becoming more vocal and voluminous as light regarding the real nature of the Act is gradually permeating the masses.

SCHOOL MISTRESSES: MISSION TRAINING COLLEGES.

1. Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, has issued orders to local self-governing bodies, e.g., district and taluka local boards, municipalities, etc., not to employ any Indian Christian school mistress who has been educated at the Mission Girls' Training Colleges of Borsad and Godhra without obtaining the permission of the Principals of the two Mission colleges;

(b) whether these circulars were issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, at the instance of the missionaries or by the Director of Public Instruction himself;

(c) what is the ultimate object sought to be achieved by these circulars?

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

ERODED LANDS, GUJARAT.

1. Sardar Davar T. K. Modi (Surat City): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(1) whether it is a fact that since 1918 in riparian villages in Gujarat, whenever any portion or the whole of a survey number has been washed away or eroded by the action of a river, the area eroded is written off the accounts and added to the heading "River Kharaba";

(2) if the reply to (1) be in the affirmative, the law under which such action is taken by the revenue authorities;

(3) whether Government intend to cancel the general order of the Commissioner, Northern Division, in regard thereto?

The Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson: (1) This practice existed till June 1931 when Government issued orders that land lost by diluvion should be treated as *pot kharab*.

(2) and (3) Do not arise.

HARTAL TO CELEBRATE PEACE

Management's Assurance To Hubli Mill Workers

(From A Correspondent).

HUBLI, Feb. 17.

On the 14th inst. the workers of the Bharat Mills observed a hartal in order to get their grievances redressed and their Union recognised by the Management.

In the evening, a meeting of about 3,000 workers was held under the auspices of the Textile Labour Union, at which it was demanded that the Union should be recognised and the grievances be discussed in their presence in a joint meeting of the Union and the management. Accordingly a meeting was held on 15th inst. at which the manager assured the workers that their grievances would be redressed and their Union recognised.

The Mill was closed yesterday in honour of the peace.

Ordinance News In Brief

A Surat message says:—The editor of "Gandiva" and "Shri Sakthi" was arrested on Tuesday under Section 3 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.—A.P.

A Surat message says:—A Congressman who was released on Monday on parole was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of not reporting himself to the police.

A message from Jabalpore states that three women workers have been arrested under the District Police Act on charges of furtherance of Congress propaganda.—

Six volunteers including the "Dictator" were arrested at Surat on the 11th inst. for manufacturing contraband salt.

Three volunteers from Karad also were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

The Sixth "Dictator" of Bardoli was sentenced to six months R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

The licence of a Bardoli motor car owner was cancelled for conveying women volunteers.

TO COUNTERACT CONGRESS AGITATION

U. P. Govt.'s Scheme

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

It is understood that in order to counteract the Congress agitation the U. P. Government is reported to be organising a scheme to secure the co-operation of the District Boards and divisional conferences will be arranged in this connection.

It is believed that the services of village school teachers will be utilised and various pamphlets will be printed for use in schools.—U. P.

PROF. KUMARAPPA'S BROTHER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

Dr. Kumarappa, brother of Prof. Kumarappa of the Gujarat Vidyapith, was arrested to-day under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Nine women and five men were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

Woman Prefers Jail To Security

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Four volunteers were arrested this afternoon, while picketing the foreign cloth shops in Anarkali and Bazaz Hatta.

The daughter of Rattanchand, a martial law prisoner, was ordered to-day to furnish security of Rs. 5,000 in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment. She refused to furnish the security, and has been sent to jail. She has been given 'B' class.—A. P.

Office Of "Hindi Swarajya" Searched

(From A Correspondent)

KHANDWA, Feb. 15.

The office of the "Hindi Swarajya" (a weekly Hindi paper) and Vikram press were searched by the police to-day.

Nothing incriminating was found.

CHANDA CITY CONVICTIONS

Three "Dictators" And Several Volunteers

(From A Correspondent)

CHANDA, Feb. 17.

The second Congress "Dictator" with three other successive "Dictators" together with their respective batches of volunteers who were arrested on "Garhwal Day" were tried in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Dhoble. All of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the second "Dictator" being awarded 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 125 fine, in default two months, the third "Dictator", a lady, Rs. 50 fine, the fourth to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine and the fifth to 4 months' R.I.

Another nationalist was arrested this morning and taken to the court for trial.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 20TH "DICTATOR" JAILED.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 17.

The 20th "Dictator" of Ahmednagar was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or two months more in default for addressing a banned meeting.

The office of "Akbar Cotton Press" was searched by the police to-day.

As the local foreign cloth merchants have undertaken to seal their stock, picketers were withdrawn from their shops to-day.

GHATKOPER CONGRESSMAN RE-ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, February 17.

An ex-secretary of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, who was released on February 1 from Thana Jail was re-arrested yesterday while he was proceeding to Sabarmati to see his brother in jail.

A HOUSE SEARCHED.

It is reported that the house of the sister of the first "Dictator" of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee was searched to-day and that nothing incriminating was found.

BELGAUM CONVICTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Feb. 16.

Mr. P.B. Harti, First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum, convicted a number of persons under Section 117, I.P.C., Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 18 (1) of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to 12 months and varying fines.

One person was arrested last night while addressing a meeting.

HURRICANE KILLS FOUR

VENTERSDORP, By Mail.

A terrific hurricane which passed over Ventersdorp and Welteveden tore out bushes, lifted roofs, broke window panes, killed numbers of sheep and poultry, uprooted trees three feet in diameter and blew a hut right over.

The four natives who were inside were killed.—A. P.

"PRESENT CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE INSUFFICIENT"

Shevgaon Taluka Co-Operative Conference

REMITTANCE OF ASSESSMENT URGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHEVGAON, Feb. 14.

About 200 agriculturists from the Shevgaon Taluka and the Pathardi Mahal of the Ahmednagar District met at Shevgaon to discuss the present situation of the agriculturist members, belonging to co-operative societies from the area. Mr. S. L. Apte presided. A large number of guests were also present, from among whom the Mamlatdar and the sub-judge of Shevgaon, Mr. B. R. Joshi, Propaganda Officer of the Poona District Co-operative Institute, Mr. V. G. Tikhe, President, Haveli Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union, etc.

Mr. S. L. Apte, Honorary Secretary of the Maharashtra Co-operative Institute traced the historical importance of the area and described the existing economic industrial and commercial conditions of the District. He said that for the area the present co-operative finance was very insufficient and explained possibilities of developing co-operative work in the area in order to meet the legitimate demand of the agriculturists. Criticising the present levy of audit fees as a great burden on the societies, he said that the arrears of loan in the Taluka would not stand within bounds unless all Departments of Government and non-official co-operators co-ordinated their activities to a greater measure.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

In view of the present economic crisis, he appealed to the Co-operative Department not to effect any cut on the financial assistance, and to the non-official Co-operative Bodies, especially the Provincial Co-operative Institute to study closely the present distressed conditions of the co-operative Departmental Budget and in order to maintain the required standard of efficiency, to run up to the assistance of the Department by assuming upon itself certain additional responsibilities of the movement, thereby helping the Government to effect necessary cut in their administrative charge of this Department where possible.

PLEA FOR REMISSION OF REVENUE.

Resolutions requesting the Co-operative Institute to approach Government authorities with a request to register a Taluka Agricultural Development Association, to secure power ploughs, to do away with the levy of Audit Fees from the Union societies and to effect no cut in the grants of the Agricultural and Co-operative Department which are calculated to nourish the movement through non-official bodies, appealing the Revenue Autorities of the District to remit half the assessment of the year in view of the present distressed condition and to invite at least two members of co-operative societies in the Taluka while fixing Panchnamas of the Annewari valuation of crops in the area and requesting the Taluka Supervising Union to organise a Purchase and Sale Co-operative Union for the Taluka, to explore means of providing secondary occupations to the agriculturists and with the assistance of the District Local Board authorities, to provide some form of adult education in the villages having co-operative societies were passed.

HAJ EXPENSES

Muslim Corrects "Misleading Press Statement"

A Bombay Muslim correspondent sends us the following for publication:

"The statement circulated throughout the English press concerning the increase in this year's minimum *Haj* expenses stated to be Rs. 1,100 etc. is untrue and misleading. The return fare between Bombay and Jeddah is Rs. 160. All other expenses (i.e. return fare between Jeddah and Mecca, boarding and lodging during the stay at Mecca, the "Mualim's fee, actual Haj expenses at Arafat and Mina and Qurbani etc.) may be put at Rs. 300, making a total of Rs. 460 which is sufficient.

Of course expenses for proceeding to Medina are not included in this which should be put at from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250."

REPRESENTATIVE ON IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

MR. K. C. DESAI ELECTED.

"Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai has been elected representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvements Committee, in place of Mr. Manu Subedar resigned."

REPRESENTATION ON GOVERNING BODY OF "DUFFERIN".

Mr. M. A. Master has been re-elected as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin"

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, February 17.

In the share market to-day jute shares opened firm in sympathy with further rise in hessians with a fair amount of outside support. In coals small business was reported at steady prices. In miscellaneous section Indian Iron and Steel were marked up while others shew no material change. Teas were featureless. Government securities were quiet. Following were closing quotations:—

Three and a half per cent. paper 57/14; five per cent bonds 1933 99/8; six per cent. bonds 1932 100; six per cent. U.P. Bonds 1921/22 100/12; six and a half per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923/33 97.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 890; W. Conty. 226/8.

Railway:—Saraserajgani 61.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy. 3/9; New Victoria ordy. 1/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated coal-fields 10; Bengal 222; Burrakur 106.

Jutes:—Cheviot 207/8; Clive ordy. 24/13; Gourepore 287/8; Howrah 37/14; Hukumchand ordy. 20/12; Kamarhatty 362; Kelvin 551; Orient 195; Presidency 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—Dacca Electric 10/12; Bengal Iron 2/8; Indian Iron and Steel 5; Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 26/3; United Flour 1/8; National Indian Insurance 42; New India Assurance 15/8; B. I. Corporation ordy. as. 13; Madan Theatres 1/13; Port Shipping 8; Champaran 19; Seven per cent. 1932/52 Nuddea Jute Mills debentures 87.—A.P.

Railwaymen's Federation

COUNCIL TO MEET ON TUESDAY NEXT AT BOMBAY

The General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Madras, writes under date Feb. 14:—

"On 2nd inst. the Railway Board informed the Federation that the former have authorised the discharged of not 3,500 employees as stated by them about two months ago but nearly double this number and further state that 4,000 more await a similar fate in the near future.

"Before the recent retrenchments were started, the Board had advised the Agents to consult the Unions in advance but the Board delayed discussion with the Federation for nearly six months, by which time more than 4,000 railway employees had been discharged. Refusing to accept reasonable alternatives suggested by he Federation, the Board opposed the setting up of a conciliation Machinery under the Trade Disputes Act. The proposal of discharging aabout 10,000 employees was mooled out before the Court of Inquiry had finished its task, then it was reduced to 7,000 and by December 1, the proposed figure of compulsory discharges was 3,500. As soon as the Court finished its session the figure of compulsory discharge has more than trebled.

"The Council of Federation will meet on 23rd inst. at Bombay to consider the situation."

Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 16.

There have been few falls of rain in Malabar and Assam, Cochin reporting three quarters of an inch and Dibrugarh a quarter. A few light showers have also occurred in Tenasserim.

Temperature is below normal from Gujarat and North Bombay Deccan to United Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa being markedly low in central parts of the country and is falling in Bengal.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

MISS MANIBEN KARA'S THANKS

Miss Maniben Kara writes:—

I have to offer my most hearty thanks to all those friends, workers and well-wishers who helped me during my election work. I do not deem my success as a personal triumph. It is solely a triumph of the cause to which I have devoted myself.

I especially thank the voters of the "D" Ward who so nobly stood by me and I may assure them that I shall always try to prove worthy of their confidence.

A NEW SUMMARY COURT

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary published on Monday states that Mr. Ghulam Sidik Isani, Magistrate in Sukkur District has been empowered to exercise the powers of a Summary Court within the District.

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"A TAX ON PROGRESS AND HEALTH"

Protest Against Levy On Electric Energy

BURDEN THAT WILL HIT HARD MIDDLE AND LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES

Thirty-five Licensees supplying Electrical Energy for lights and fans throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and on behalf of the very large number of consumers have entered strong protest against the provisions of Bill No. I of 1932, which proposes to levy a duty on the consumption of electrical energy for lights and fans.

The grounds of their protest are that the proposal involves a tax on progress and on the health and comfort of the people. that it is inequitable inasmuch as it singles out a single class of the community for heavy and retrogressive taxation; that it is a burdensome tax, adding seriously to the cost of living; that it is proposed to levy it in an inequitable manner as between consumers in different areas; that it will fall heavily on the middle classes and lower middle classes, whose tax payments were substantially raised in the last two Budgets of the Government of India; that the exemptions proposed are objectionable in principle and practice; and finally that the discretion vested in the Executive to widen these exemptions impairs the authority of the Legislature.

A TAX ON PROGRESS.

Their main objection to the Bill is that its certain effect must be to retard, if not to throw right back, one of the most progressive forces in modern civilisation. All advanced countries are working to increase the use of electricity. Indeed, it is scarcely exaggerating to say that the extent to which electricity is employed is the measure of the progress of modern communities. In Great Britain, for example, the Government was so perturbed at the comparatively slow advance in the consumption of electricity that it set up a controlling body, he Electricity Commissioners, to give a national bent and a sustained impetus to its use. The Commissioners have, at vast expense, linked all the main supply sources in Great Britain together through a "grid", and the area Companies or Local Authorities are showing great energy in bringing supply within reach of every village and every cottage. This bold policy is justified on the ground that every increase in consumption brings lower tariffs within the range of practicability on the general principle that the larger the market the lower the cost of each unit.

In India, for various reasons, the rate of progress has lagged behind that of many other countries. But a determined effort is being made to overtake this deficiency; many new Supply Companies have commenced operations; the sales organisation is being improved; service is vastly better. and the use of electricity for all domestic purposes is being pushed with energy and success. But all these progressive forces depend for their efficiency and success on a steadily increasing volume of consumption.

NOT LUXURIES BUT ESSENTIALS.

Countries situated in the tropics and sub-tropics are pre-eminently those where the consumption of electricity should be pushed to the utmost. Electric light is the coolest, cleanest, and most hygienic source of illumination. Electric fans, refrigerators and domestic appliances are not luxuries, but essentials to comfort and health. One means of bringing the electric servant into full use is a two-part tariff, with a fixed base rate and a low tariff for follow on units. If the proposals of Government are carried through, progress on these lines will be impracticable, because it will be impossible to distinguish between units supplied for fans and lights, and units consumed for other purposes, without the cost of double wiring.

These factors are so generally recognised in other countries that Governments and local bodies give every possible facility for the use of electricity. We are aware of no Government or local body which imposes a surtax on electrical energy, and thus singles out for penal taxation one of the greatest agencies in advancing the standard of life, the health and the comfort of the community.

The economic distress is a present so severe that there is every reason to believe the surcharge proposed would be at once reflected in a proportionate reduction in consumption and an actual diminution in the number of consumers. A very large number of consumers at present keep consumption down to a low level; as they cannot reduce consumption, rather than pay the surcharge they will resort to an alternative and cheaper form of illumination. The tax will consequently defeat its own ends by reducing both the number of potential payers, and the Income and Supertax resources of the Government of India.

AN INEQUITABLE TAX.

Another objection to the tax is that it is inequitable in pricple and practice. It singles out for special taxation a limited section of the community, those who use electricity for lights and fans, approximately one in ninety of the population. It violates the fundamental principle in scientific taxation—that it should be equally borne by all sections of the community and should not fall entirely on a single class.

This objection is reinforced by two other considerations:—

It selects for this impost only one source of artificial light—electricity. It leaves immune the individual who uses gas, petrol and kerosene for lighting. This discrimination follows a series of heavy burdens on the electrical industry, such as the import duty on bulbs of 50 per cent.; on insulators and accessories of 25 per cent. In addition, the octroi duties on electrical apparatus are frequently heavy, and the railway freight is disproportionately high.

It differentiates between two classes of users of electricity—between the individual who obtains energy for lighting and fans from a Supply Company, and he who generates his own supply from a private set.

A HEALTH TAX.

The claim in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill that the surcharge is a small one is not borne out by facts. In the case of a large number of consumers an addition of twelve and a half per cent. to their electricity bills cannot be called a small one; it is a severe impost.

This surcharge is to be levied in an inequitable manner. The charges for electrical energy vary between one Supply Company and another. The consumer who is in a four-anna area will pay a surcharge of twelve and a half per cent.; a similar consumer in a six-anna area will pay a surcharge of eight and a half per cent. These unjust differentiations are inherent in the Bill.

The tax will fall with special weight on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions; whose resources are already strained, and which in many cases have had to curtail their beneficent activities owing to lack of funds.

BURDEN ON MIDDLE CLASSES.

Equally, the claim in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the burden will fall for the most part on those who can best afford to contribute to the revenues, is not justified by facts. In the case of one of the signatory Companies 23,860 consumers have monthly bills of five rupees a month or less. In large areas there is a great body of consumers who carefully regulate consumption to the minimum charge of three rupees a month, and watch their meters to ensure that this is not exceeded.

The real burden of the tax will therefore fall on the middle and lower middle classes. These are the classes most severely hit by the prevailing economic depression, and they should be the last to be singled out for special taxation, especially as so many of them have been penalised by the recent changes in the Income Tax Act.

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SHOLAPUR'S 22nd "DICTATOR" JAILED

Two Feri Convictions

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, Feb. 15.

Sholapur's 22nd 'dictator' who addressed public meeting held here in the Tilak Chauk last night, was arrested and marched off to the lock-up. Another nationalist worker from Pandharpur who addressed the same meeting was also arrested. Both were placed this afternoon before the City Magistrate, for trial. The 'dictator' was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment more, and the latter was given six months' rigorous imprisonment and in addition fined Rs. 30.

PHERI CONVICTIONS.

Two Congress volunteers who were arrested yesterday afternoon for leading a Madhana Pheri were convicted this afternoon and, one was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo 25 days' rigorous imprisonment more, and the other was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to suffer 40 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

APPEALS DISMISSED.

Two Sholapur pleaders were recently convicted by the City Magistrate under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for failure to report themselves to the police as directed by notices served on them after their release from the Bijapur jail. Against these convictions and sentences appeals were filed in the Court of Mr. Halkotti, Sessions Judge, who dismissed them.

PANDHARPUR PLEADER CONVICTED.

A well-known Pandharpur pleader who was arrested on the 11th instant for failing to report himself to the police, was convicted by the Pandharpur Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sentenced to one and half years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment more.

"DICTATORS" GALORE

Poona Arrests & Convictions

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Feb. 15.

Three more Congress workers were arrested yesterday for having all come forward one after another and declared themselves as Congress 'dictators' of the Poona City Congress Committee at the meeting held on the Shanwar Wada grounds.

ARRESTS IN CANTONMENT.

Two Congress workers, one of them being the 9th 'dictator' of the Cantonment Congress Committee were arrested yesterday, while they were posting "Boycott" posters on the Sachapeer police station.

TWO MORE 'DICTATORS'.

At a meeting held yesterday in the Cantonment, the police arrested the 11th and 12th 'dictators' of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee.

IN THE TRAIL OF THE ORDINANCE

Arrests And Convictions At Ranpur

(From A Correspondent)
RANPUR, Feb. 14.

The fourth lady 'dictator' has been arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The fifth 'dictator' has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The sixth 'dictator' has been given one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default two months' more.

The seventh 'dictator' who was arrested from Dholera has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two successive youth editors of the "Dholera Satyagraha Patrika" have been sentenced to 18 months and 12 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Eight more volunteers have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MORE ARRESTS.

The eighth lady 'dictator' was arrested when picketing foreign cloth shops at Ranpur.

The third 'dictator' of Dholera Satyagrah Bulletin has been arrested with six volunteers.

A well-known worker of Kathiawar and the ninth 'dictator' of Dholera Sangram was arrested at Sarangpur Road station.

AKOLA CONVICTIONS

(From A Correspondent)
AKOLA, Feb. 14.

Early this morning the third Lady 'Dictator' of Akola District along with two other lady workers was arrested at her residence and taken to the Central Jail.

Yesterday, a woman volunteer with four male volunteers was arrested while picketing a foreign cloth shop.

This noon, the first 'dictator' of Akola Taluka was arrested.

Most of foreign cloth dealers have agreed to seal their stock and hence there was no picketing to-day.

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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

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SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

Midnight Notices On Dharwar Citizens

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Feb 13.

Two persons of Aremallapur, district Dharwar, have been arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for singing national slogans.

Six persons who were arrested for taking out Sayam Pheries, were tried by Mr. Shiranatti, Magistrate and were sentenced to varying terms, ranging from 3 months to 4 months and a fine of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

Two volunteers were arrested in Galgali for taking out Prabhat Pheries.

The second 'dictator' was arrested yesterday.

Two volunteers were arrested at Herkal on charge of hoisting a national flag and leading a procession.

One volunteer was arrested in Shiggaon for distributing bulletins.

INTERNED?

Notices under section 4 of Ordinance II of 1932 have been served on 8 prominent people here including prominent lawyers and doctors at midnight of the 11th instant calling upon them not to leave the Municipal limits of Dharwar without permission and not to participate in Congress activities.

Two volunteers are arrested or pasting "Boycott" leaxets on walls.

KUMTA CONVICTIONS.

Out of 24 persons arrested at Kumta on the "Motilal Day", 14 persons have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and to fines.

Two 'dictators' have been arrested and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each at Harpanhalli on the 10th instant.

NINTH "DICTATOR" OF GUJERAT JAILED

A Mother's Plight

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The 9th "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee and ex-Registrar of the Gujerat Vidyapith, who was arrested on the charge of taking out a procession on the "Boycott Day" in contravention of the District Magistrate's order, served on him, was tried and sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine, or in default, imprisonment for 3 months more.

Two youths were tried and sentenced for breach of parole to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or in default, to undergo imprisonment for three months more.

WOMAN'S APPLICATION TO POLICE AND MAGISTRATE.

The mother of a youth who was sentenced yesterday had made an application to the Police not to attach her property for recovering the fine imposed on her son as he has no property of his own. She has made a similar application to the Magistrate to cancel the distress warrant issued by him for recovering the fine imposed on her son.—A.P.

SIND SEPARATION CONFERENCE

Sir M. Iqbal Invited To Preside

KARACHI, Feb. 15.

The Reception Committee of the Sind Separation Conference has resolved to hold a conference at Karachi on the 27th and 28th of March and has invited Sir Mahomed Iqbal to preside. It has also invited among others Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mufti Kifayatullah, Hasrat Mohani, Sir Abdur Rahim, Raja of Salempur and Maulana Shaukat Ali to attend the Conference.

The Committee resolved to ask the Franchise Committee to urge on Government an early settlement of the communal problem and postpone recording of evidence till such settlement was reached, as in its absence, representative Muslim organisations will be unable to submit evidence before the Committee. The Reception Committee also urged on the Government the imperative necessity of announcing its decision regarding the position of various communities in the future Constitution at the earliest moment thus facilitating the task of the Franchise Committee.—A.P.

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ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTH'S ESCAPADE.

FINED RS. 100 AND BOUND OVER.

ALLAHABAD, February 16.

Symonds, an Anglo-Indian youth, who created a mild sensation here some weeks ago by rushing into a house saying that he was shot at was put up for trial to-day on charges of being in possession of a revolver without licence and attempted suicide. The accused pleaded guilty saying that he was worried about his future and in a fit of desperancy he committed the act.

The City Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under the arms Act and bound him over under section 562 I.P.C. on the other charge.—A.P.

INDIAN STATES' ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

The Indian States Enquiry Committee will visit Okha Port on the 23rd of February and Baroda on the 26th February. It is understood that the Baroda State will make the following submissions to the Committee:—

(1) Opening of ports in Gujarat; (2) developing of existing ports in the States; (3) opening of salt depots in Gujarat and (4) levying of Customs Duty.—A.P.

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan, A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary: The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Better Prospects For Textile Industry

The following is the weekly Stock Exchange weekly report issued by Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons dated Feb. 13:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Securities ruled firm during the week and in most of the issues there has been a rise of half to one rupee, chiefly in the short-dated ones. 3½ per cent. have improved from 54 to 55.14. The rise is due to easy money conditions and some returning confidence on the part of investors. Further the rejection of tenders for Treasury Bills this week has helped to steady the market. The closing quotations to-day are 3½ per cent. 55-10, 5 per cent. 1945/55 tax-free 92/12. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Rs. 63/8, 4½ per cent. 1934 tazable 93 4½ per cent. 1955/60 taxable 71, 5 per cent. 1935 taxable 93/2, other tax-free 5 per cent. 1933 Rs. 98/8. 6 per cent. 1932 Rs. 100/2, and 6½ per cent. 1935 B. D. Rs. 101/5. Sterling India Loans are reported to have been rather quiet, 3½ per cent. 1931 £58 (58½), 4½ per cent. 1958/68 £79½ (79½), 4½ per cent. 1950/55 £80½ (80), 5½ per cent 1936/33 £94/8 (93/15), and 6 per cent. 1932/33 £00/4 (100/4), figures in brackets showing the values of the last week.

The Imperial Bank of India cash balance is down very slightly by Rs. 1,56,000 but the percentage has has fallen from 12.53 to 12.31. The Government have increased their borrowings from the Bank by Rs. 4,50,00,000 by lending it Rs. 3,50,-00,000 against securities and Rs. 1,00,00,000 against trade bills. The total borrowing is now Rs. 9,00,-00,000. The discount rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent. Sterling tenders for the week amounted to £12.2 millions and 8 per cent. was allotted at 1-6 1/8. £1,000,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday February 17. The closing cross-rate London on New York yesterday was 3.44 5/8 and Call money is being quoted at 4½ per cent. Six months money has ceased off to 5 per cent.

TEXTILES.

This section has been fairly steady though there were some minor fluctuations in the market. At the close some easiness was evidenced due to profits-taking at the rise. It is believed that few of the Bombay mills will be able to declare a dividend on the basis of the profits for the year. Those which have sufficient working capital might maintain their dividends of last year. But the present condition and future prospects are better. Up-country mills are likely to make a better show than last year and we should recommend our constituents to go in for such issues as Lakshmi, Vishnu, Gokak, Indore, Osmanshahi, Ahmedabad Advance and others. We understand that Bombay Dyeing is likely to pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share as for 1930. Centuries are not likely to pay any dividend. The offtake of cloth is better particularly in bleached and coloured goods have had a better demand.

The stock of cloth as on January 31, 1932, was 1,40,000 bales (including 65,000 sold but delivery not taken of and 75,000 unsold) as against 1,32,000 a months ago (including 59,000 sold but delivery not taken of and 73,000 unsold). The Yarn figures were 17,000 bales (including 11,000 sold but delivery not taken of and 6,000 unsold) as against 13,000 bales in December.

The closing quotations as on February 11 were.—Bombay Dyeing 662.8. Fazulbhoy 292-8, Century 203-12, Pearl 163.2, New Great 127.8. Nagpur 276.14. Swadesh 205, and Kohinoor 110-10.

TATA STEELS.

Ordinaries improved to Rs. 26 at which some good business was done buto eased off to Rs. 23/8 at the close, owing to profit-taking. The workintg of the Company has been fairly good for the year and Second Preferences have looked up correspondingly. The latest quotation was Tata Iron Ordy. 24, Deferred nominally were quoted at 287/8, 2nd Prefs. 47, and 1st Prefs. 110.

POWER SHARES.

There was good demand for Power shares. Andhra Valleys improved to Rs. 707/8, Hydros to 115/5. Tata Power 415, the respective preferred scrips quoting 104/4, 1012/8 and 930.

All the utility companies are believed to have been hit by the higher income taxes imposed recently and this would reduce the profits; however, all the companies will maintain their dividends.

BANK SHARES.

Bank shares have been steady. There has been a special demand for Imperials fully paids at 875 and even for Contributories at 217/8. Other quotations are Bank of India 76/8, Central 14/8, Eastern 55. Bank of Baroda 62 and Union Bank 3/2.

CEMENT SHARES.

Cement shares were steady, mostly in sympathy with the mill shares. Prices quoted at closing were:—Indian Cement 157/8, Bundi 13/8, Shahabad 176/14. Katni Ord. 142/8 Katni Defd. 510. Gwalior 53, United 51 and Punjab 7/12.

CASH TRANSACTIONS.—Lakhshmi 705, Sholapur 1410, Nagpur Model 65, Madras United 101/4. Nagpur Preference 415, Sassoon Silk, 49/8. RAILWAYS.—Tapty Valley 600. ELECTRICS.—Andhra Deb. 106/8, Hydro Debenture 104/8, INSURANCE.—New India 14/5, Jupiter 6/8. OTHER TRANSACTIONS.—Scindia 6/12, B. B. Petrol 2/11/6, Burma New 113/12, Tata Oil 12/8, Belapur from 91/8 to 85.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RLY. CO. LTD.

Showed a profit of Rs. 4,26,493, after providing for Government share of surplus profit for the first half of the year amounting to Rs. 52,801 and claiming rebate for the second half year to the extent of Rs. 1,03,264, as against a profit of Rs. 5,94,152 (after providing for Government's share of surplus profits of Rs. 1,86,273) in the preceding year. There was a fall in revenue about one third over last year in Goods Traffic and Coaching traffic revenues have also decreased. A final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum making 5 per cent, for the year less tax has been paid as against 6 per cent. in 1929-30. Rs. 11,610 is being carried forward. The Dharwa—Digras—Pushad Rly. has now been completed by the Secretary of State and is shortly to be opened. It is hoped that this feeder will augment the receipts of the Multizapur—Yeotmal section of the railway.

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Capital	94.00
Unclaimed Dividends	15
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	Lakhs.
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Investment	2.42
Outstandings	2.66
Cash & other balances	.16
	96.87

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Showed a profit of Rs. 1,48,793 after payment of Government's share of surplus profits (Rs. 14,768) as comparing with Rs. 1,82,324 in 1929-30. A final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum making 5 per cent. for the year (less tax) as against 5-3/4 per cent. in the previous year. A balance of Rs. 15,097 is being carried forward. There was a further decline in Coaching and Goods Traffic.

THE SIALKOT-NAROWAL RLY. CO., LTD.

	Lakhs.
Capital	30.00
Unpaid Dividends	.04
Liabilities	.10
Revenue Account	.90
	31.04
	Lakhs.
Capital Expenditure	29.56
Investments	.45
Outstandings	.94
Cash & other balances	.10
	31.04

THE MANDRA BHON RAILWAY CO., LTD.

Showed a profit of Rs. 1,20,275 with the addition of the rebate amounting to Rs. 46,492 payable of Government, comparing with Rs. 1,10,816 in the preceding year. A final dividend at the rate 4½ per cent. per annum making for the year 4½ per cent. less tax the same as last year. Rs. 9,712 is being carried forward.

THE MANDRA-BHON RLY. CO., LTD.

	Lakhs.
Capital	27.49
Unclaimed Dividends	.04
Other Liabilities	.68
Revenue a/c.	.71
	28.92
	Lakhs.
Capital Expenditure	25.09
Investments	2.49
Outstandings	1.26
Cash & other balances	.08
	28.92

THE BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO., LTD.

Showed a profit of Rs. 64,367 against Rs. 73,683, in the preceding year. Rs. 21,000 appropriated to Depreciation funds. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share is paid, the same as last year.

THE BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO., LTD.

	Lakhs.
Capital	2.40
Funds	2.97
Other Liabilities	.72
Profit & Loss a/c.	.57
	6.66
	Lakhs.
Capital Expenditure	4.98
Investments	1.46
Cash & other balances	.22
	6.66

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest £ Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co., Ltd. Ord.	0 5 3
London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord.	0 10 9
Turner & Newall	1 7 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 1 3
Attock Oil	0 11 3
Assocociated Portland Cement	1 5 6
Underground Electric Railways	0 18 10-1/2
Electric Supply Corporation	2 2 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 15 6
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 4 6
Marconi International Marine	1 10 7-1/2
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 9 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 1 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 5 0
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	25 15 0
International Rys. of C. America dol.	5 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 7 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 7 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 17 10-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 9
Wm. Cory & Son	2 11 3

Market irregular and affected by position in New York.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 127698 tons.

Increase on week 1133 tons.

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NEW YORK COTTON

WALL STREET BUYING

New York, Feb. 16.

PRICES OPEN 3 PTS. LOWER.—SELLING PRESSURE. — FURTHER DECLINE OF 2 PTS.—RALLY ON WALL STREET BUYING.—SPOT COTTON FIRM —MARKET CLOSES 6 TO 10 PTS. HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. UP AT 6.95c.

The New York Cotton futures market again ruled firm on renewed buying by Wall street operators influenced by steady rise in stocks. The rise was helped by the firm situation of spot cotton. The market opened at a decline of 3 points and a further decline of 2 points was recorded during the early part of the session. At the decline there was renewed buying by Wall Street operators which hardened prices by 12 points from the low level The market remained firm in the afternoon and closed at a rise of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 6.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.76c.

The consumption of all kinds of cotton during the first half the present season ending January is estimated 11,475,000 bales by the Garside cotton service as against 109,39,000 bales during the first half of the past season. There is an improvement in consumption of about 5 lacs of bales and to that extent the mill industry shows improvement but when looked at the low level of cotton prices, the situation is not satisfactory. World trade depression, disturbed financial situation and low commodity prices are restricting consumption of cotton. The rise in silver and devaluation of paper currency have improved the situation of some cotton goods manufacturing countries. It is said that the mill situation is unchanged in the United States and outside U. S. A. it is irregular but unchanged in the aggregate. The buying capacity of nearly half the population of the world which lives in India and China has been hit hard by the depression and unless their buying capacity improves, it is idle to look for normal activity of mill industry. Every country is fortified by Tariff Walls and those who have no fortifications of Tariff Walls have no surplus money to buy cotton goods beyond their immediate needs.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest 6.80+07; Lowest 6.69—04.

N. Y. May Highest 7.00 (2.53 p. m.); Lowest 6.88 (11.17 a. m)

New York Cotton Exchange cables:—"We estimate the world consumption of all kinds of cotton during the first half of this season ending January 32, at 11,475,000 bales against 10,939,000 bales for the corresponding period last season.

The Mill situation remains unchanged in the United States. Outside the U. S. it is irregular but unchanged in the aggregate.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"New York market advanced on strength of spot market and Wall Street buying. Better undertone in the Stocks market."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

March	6.79+.06
May	6.99+.06
July	7.16+.07
October	7.40+.10
December	7.57+.10
Middling Spot	6.95+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 16.

March	6.80+.08
May	6.99+.07
Middling Spot	6.75+.09

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

New York. 10-55 a.m.—

March	6.72
May	6.91
July	7.07

New York. Noon Call.—

March	6.70
May	6.89
July	7.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 15.

Demand Bills	3.44.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

TRADE CALLING AND SHORTS COVERING

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

MARKET OPEN 3 PTS. DOWN.—EASY ON HEDGE SELLING—LATER SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS.—TRADE CALLING—SHORTS COVEIRNG.—PRICES CLOSE 1 PT. HIGHER. MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON UNCHANGED AT 5.73D.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market was expected to open at a decline of 1 point but owing to presence of hedge selling, the market opened easy at a decline of 3 points. Later on with shortage of contracts there was lack of offerings. Steadiness was maintained and advance was registered on trade calling and shorts covering with little speculative buying from Bombay. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 5.73d.

East Indian cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 1 point with March 5.81 and May 5.52. Egyptian Cotton Section was quiet and closed irregular sakels 5 points lower and uppers 2 points above previous closing.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 1 point.

The rising tendency of raw cotton prices is keeping up good enquiry for cloth but there is little business. Prices offered are too low for acceptances of business but the large enquiry is keeping up the cheerful tone. There is no important in the mill industry and in view of disturbed political situation in China there is little business. Stocks in foreign consuming countries are increasing and in the absence of sufficient retail demand, there are no prospects for any brisk business.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

"Liverpool. Improved tone Manchester heavy calling.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

	Quotations	closing.
February, 1932	....	5.41+.01
March, 1932	5.37	5.39+.01
April, 1932	....	5.38+.01
May, 1932	5.37	5.38+.01
June, 1932	.....	5.38+.01
July, 1932	5.37	5.38—
August, 1932,	....	5.39—
September, 1932,	....	5.41—
October, 1932	5.42	5.43—
November 1932	....	5.45—.01
December, 1932	....	5.48—.02
January, 1933	5.49	5.50—.01
February, 1933,	....	5.52—.01
Middling Spot	....	5.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

March	7.21
May	7.49
July	7.57
October	7.32
November	7.32
December	8.09
January, 1933	8.00
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.39
Broach, Fine, Good Staple)	5.51
Broach, Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.63
Oomra, Good	5.75
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90
Oomra, Fine	6.05
Bengal, Good	4.81
Bengal Fully Good	4.91
Bengal, Fine	5.01
Scinde, Fully Good	4.91
Scinde, Fine	5.01
Scinde, Superfine	5.11

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 16.

Copper, Braziers, £47-3-4.

Yellow Metal £39-3-4.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12-7-6.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-1-2.

Tin, English Ingots £142-1-4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 16.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China £11-3-4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £96.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £87-1-8.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £75-7-8.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent nil.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £40.

Indian Stock 5 per cent Sterling Loan £50-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £58-1/2.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £81.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-1/4.

War Loan 5 per cent £93-7-8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-7-8.

BOMBAY COTTON

FURTHER RISE IN VALUES

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Strong opening—long liquidation—Commission Houses Sell—Prices decline Rs. 2—Renewed Buying by Option dealers.—

The local forward market was expected to open at Rs. 229 for Broach A|M delivery but owing to accumulation of large buying orders, the market opened strong at Rs. 232. The demand was satisfied by long liquidation and under selling by commission houses prices relapsed to Rs. 230. At this level there was renewed buying by option dealers and prices rallied to Rs. 232|8. There was scattered business at this level and the market remained steady.

Apart from all considerations of small arrivals, we believe that most of the urgent short interest is covered up and the technical situation has become weak. This makes us to believe that it is rather risky to follow the advance at the moment and we prefer to liquidate purchases on strong markets with a view to replace at lower prices. There is fairly large short interest and a portion of it is held by weak operators. Any weakness in America Cotton is likely to induce liquidation and we think the advance has been too rapid.

Later on the market again improved on steady buying and prices advanced to Rs. 233|8 before receipt of Liverpool opening advices.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but it opened firm at a rise of 6 points. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 234. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M 234/12.
Oomra. Mar. 218/12.
Bengal Mar. 199/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Feb.	145.00	+1.70
May	151.70	+2.60
Aug.	155.90	+1.70

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Bussan & Co., Vinchhia 210.
196 Colaba Land Mandusar 215/220.
75 Motiram Vaghji Kalajin 231
40 Motiram Vaghji Khakhrechi 226.
39 Kotak & Co. Jalgaon 212.
100 Kotak & Co. Dhulia 210.
100 Breul & Co. Panipat 187 1/2.
100 Breul & Co. Sanam 199.
175 K. Damji Indore 220.
57 Chhaganlal Kasturchand Nimbahera 195.
100 Chhaganlal Kasturchand Keran 190 1/2.
36 Chhaganlal Kasturchand Nandgaon 193.
100 Japan T & Co. Bhavnagar 208.
100 Narshi Nagshi Manmar 194.
200 Narshi Nagshi Nimbahera 194.

APPROXIMATE COTTON DIFFERENCES

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL.
March 406, May 385, July 360.
BOMBAY—LIVERPOOL.
Broach A. M. Lp. May — As. 7.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	690	60,925
Central India	1,067	75,077
Barsi and Nagar	235	51,431
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111	13,021
Berar	1,470	114,893
Central Provinces	431	44,337
Total Oomras	4,004	360,281
Dholera	14	95,613
N.-W. Provinces		22,756
Rajputana	956	32,716
Sind-Punjab	422	91,397
Broach	25	5,404
Coompta and Dharwar	100	10,965
Westerns-Northerns		13,274
Cocanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,500
Persian		872
American	1,515	41,037
Egyptian and African	1,303	57,524
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64
Total	8,339	736,206

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 11th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	553	79,269
Japan & China	2,003	405,947
Coast Ports	100	20,398
Up-country by Rail		74,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		11,017
Total	2,456	591,247

SHARE BAZAR

NATIONAL REACTION

BOMBAY, February 17.

REACTIONARY FEELING—BUYERS ALOOF—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—SLIGHT COVERING—UNDERTONE STEADY.

After a series of strong markets, the share market presented reactionary feeling with absence of any important buying. There was some long liquidation despite firm tone in raw cotton. Prices of mill-made cloth are hardening and there exists a fairly large potential demand. It is true that the mill industry is passing through satisfactory state and several mills who had secured supplies of raw cotton at low levels of prices are making handsome profits. This state will help most of the local mills in correcting their position and it appears that prices of mill-managed concerns will soar high. To-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 677, 78, 74, 75, 72, 74
Century 211, 14, 10, 11
Colaba 71
Crescent 51
Fazul 307, 1, 299, 301
Indore 322, 20
Madhowji N. 20
Nagpur 291, 86, 80
New Great 135, 32
Pearl 173, 78, 73
Simplex 48, 44
Swadeshi 214, 15, 13
Burma 337, 31, 32
Hydro 117-3, 16
Tram 105
Deff. N. 287
Ord. 26-4, 12, 25-12, 26 25/10, 14, 25-12
Bundi 14, 13-14, 14
Indian 163, 61
Katni Ord. 142
Alcock 88,

day's quiet tone does not reveal any weakness in the situation but renders the technical situation healthy for fresh upward move. In America stock and shares are keeping firm with prices advancing and the same is the case on the London Stock Exchange.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 678|12 and after declining to Rs. 672|8 closed at Rs. 673|12. Fazal opened at Rs. 307|8 and in the absence of any support closed at Rs. 301|4. Century mill shares were steady at Rs. 211|4. There was fairly large selling for Nagpur shares which declined Rs. 260. Other mill shares also registered small losses. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 337|8 and after declining to Rs. 331|4 rallied to Rs. 332|8. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 26|8 and lost As. 12 by the close. Business for April Settlement will commence from the 19th instant.

Government securities ruled quiet on increased selling pressure 3-1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 57|15 and closed at Rs. 57|2.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	53.12
250 Bom. Dyeing	676/4
250 Bradbury P.	127.8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	211-4
500 Central India P.	415
100 Central India	220
100 Colaba	71-14
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Currim.	48/12
250 David	60
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	301-4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore Malwa	320
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	115
250 Laxmi	705
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	132-8
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabarl	93-8
250 Pearl	173-12
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1425
250 Simplex	44-6
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	212-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	630

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	62

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 15|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|16. Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 April.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T. T. 387
Banks Selling T. T 386
Banks Buying T T 380
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 650
Banks Buying D D 675
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 days .127
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D 99 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.44 3/4 16th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 17th instant.
Japan/London 2/0 3/4 16th instant.
London/Paris 87.30 16th instant.
London/Belgium 24.50 16th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.50 16th instant.
London/Italy 66.00 16th instant.
London/Berlin 14.52 16th instant.
London/Holland 8.51 16th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-19-11 15th instant; £6-0-1, 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 15th instant; 19 5/8 16th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 15th instant; 19 13/16 16th instant.
Silver New York Ready 30. 5/8 15th instant; 30 1/2 16th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 5 1/2 per cent. 15th instant; 5 1/2 per cent. 16th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 5 9/16 per cent. 15th instant; 5 9/16 per cent. 16th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-11|16.

50-25 Central	14-10
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	875
500-125 Imperial Contr.	225
100-50 India	76/8
5 Union	3-1-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	161-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	142-8
10 Punjab P.	9/1
10 Punjab	7/10
100 Shahabad	178-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7.8
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	15-8
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	725
50 Bom Tram. P.	63
50 Bom. Tram	105
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	116-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1012/8
1000 Tata Power	420
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	697/8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	40
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	600
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	11/4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 Tata Steel	25-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	88/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	173-12
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-13-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	332-8
50 Bom. Burma New	113-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	136/4
15 Scindia	7-4
2½ per cent Government Paper	57-2
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	94

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON TRADE

10 Cents Level Expected

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state that despite considerable reallsing the markets display remarkable steadiness due partly to the passage of the credit extension bill in America yesterday. Owing to the uncertain political situation in the Far East there seems to be some hesitation in following the advance but the continued improvement in American textiles with smaller domestic spinners stocks of cotton and also dry-goods coupled with larger world's spinners takings brings out trade buying on any recessassions. The opinion from reliable sources in financial centres is that the Bank credit restriction of 1928 following a boom in securities, was largely responsible for the recent heavy trade depression and the present flexibility of commercial credit must restore the much needed return of confidence in Wall Street and thereby affecting also foreign securities. Although this last season the production of outside growths is much smaller than in 1926 the prices during that year were never carried much under 12 cents even with a total supply of 27 old million bales American cotton and a yield of 180lbs per acre. This was due to largely unrestricted credit.

We adhere to our often expressed opinion that American cotton should return to an economic level of 10 cents during this season or possibly much higher should weather and crop conditions prove very unfavourable.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Khandelah	690
Central India	1,067
Barsi-Nugger	235
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111
Berar	1,470
Central Provinces	431
Dhollera	14
Rajputana	956
Sind-Punjab	422
Broach	25
Compta-Dharwar	100
Americans	1,515
Egyptians	1,303
Cotton	8,339
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,517
Linseed	2,709
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,382
Gingellyseeds	822
Groundnuts	15,849
Castorseeds	2,191
Rice	30,594
Myrabollams	3,573
Cottonseeds	9,148
Grain	1,703
Joowar	2,536
Bajree	883
	Tons.
Coal	112

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal				
U. P.	209	204	199	195
putana	209	204	195	195
M. G. Punjab	207	202	197	193
M. G. Oomra No. 3	224	220	216	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	236	232	228	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	229	225	221	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 16-2-32	3038000	7662000
Receipts Yesterday 16-2-32	48000	33000
Exports to date 16-2-32	5459000	4823000
Stock at Ports 13-2-32	4844000	4030000
Stock Interior Towns 13-2-32	2102000	1539000
Stock Liverpool 13-2-32	834000	1110000
Visible Supply 13-2-32	9369000	7856000
Quantity in Sight 13-2-32	12180000	11291000
Quantity out of Sight 13-2-32	7990000	6524000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 16.

SILVER:— Featureless. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-5|8.
Forward	19-13|16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 16.

Bar Gold Fine. per oz. £6-0-1.

London, Feb. 16.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans 3-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3|4 per cent.

BANK BILLS—
3 Months 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Months 5-9|16 per cent.
FINE TRADE BILLS—
3 Months 6-3|4 per cent.
6 Months 6-7|8 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Calcutta:—
C & f Bombay per cwt 8|9.
C & f Karachi per cwt 8|9-1|2. Nominal.
C & f Bombay per cwt. 8|9-1|2. Nominal.

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Continuous Alarm: Rs. 9
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(Radium Dials Rs 2/8 extra.

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LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 17.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.52.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.51-1|2.
T.T. London on Brussels 24.69.
T.T. London on Madrid 44.59.
T.T. London on Milan 66.18.
T.T. London on Berne 17.65.
T.T. London on Paris 87.46.
T.T. London on Prague 116.50.
T.T. London on New York. (Closing Rate) 3.45.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 16.

Ebzario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes 27|1-1|2 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64lb. Cargoes 28|1-1|2 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels 28 Afloat. Paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 33|6 May|June. Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) per ton £11-12-6 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. (Hull) per ton £8-15-0 February. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay (London) (Hull) per ton £12-12-6 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15 Mar|April. Paid and Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 16|3 May|Aug. Paid and Value.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1932

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J2

HUGE LANDSLIDE IN BOMBAY REVENUES

Budget At A Glance

	IN LAKHS. Revised. 1930-31	Budget. 1931-32	1932-33
Ordinary Revenue	*13,81*	*14,48*	*14,35*
Ordinary Expenditure	*15,62*	*15,59*	*15,08*
Deficit	*1,81*	*1,11*	*73*

Deficit of 73 lakhs will be met by:—

	Lakhs.
(1) Fresh Taxation	*28*
(2) Surplus Under Capital Heads	*6*
(3) Loan From Provincial Loans Fund	*39*
	73

28 LAKHS OF NEW TAXATION

The Finance Secretary in his introductory Note to the budget writes:—

FINAL BALANCES (INCLUDING DEBT HEADS).

	(Lakhs of rupees). 1930-31 Revised.	1931-32 Budget.	1932-33
Opening ordinary balance	1.41	2	—1,12
Revenue surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—1,81	—1,11	—73
Debt Heads surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—40 +42	—1,09 —3	—1,85 +1,42
Closing balance	2	—1,12	—43
Famine Fund	75	75	75
Grand Total—Closing balance	77	—73	32

The closing balance for the year 1930-31 anticipated in the final budget to be 113 lakhs fell to 77 lakhs. This was due to a further decrease in net revenue amounting to 57 lakhs, coupled with a reduction of expenditure debited to revenue of 19 lakhs. The fall in revenue was mainly due to suspensions of land revenue 26 lakhs, and of Irrigation revenue, 22 lakhs. There was also a fall in Excise revenue of 8 lakhs, and in Forest revenue of 3 lakhs. There was a small net improvement of 2 lakhs in the capital debt section, but the net effect on our balances was a reduction of 36 lakhs.

In 1931-32 we therefore opened the year with a balance of 77 lakhs, of which 75 were in the Famine Relief Fund. The budget estimates provided for a deficit of 61 lakhs. The eight-monthly revised estimates show a fall in revenue below anticipations of 73 lakhs. On the other hand expenditure debitable to revenue has also been reduced by 23 lakhs. So that the original estimated deficit of 61 lakhs is expected to be increased to 111.

FALL IN REVENUE.

The chief items of the fall in revenue are—

Land Revenue 19, and Irrigation 35, due to suspensions and remissions and revision of water rates. Stamp revenue failed to reach the estimate by 10 lakhs, and Forest revenue by 12. The total fall under all heads was 84. But there has been increased revenue amounting to 8 lakhs under minor heads, and of 3 lakhs under Scheduled Taxes on account of the extension of the Betting Tax to Bookmakers.

There was increased expenditure under various heads amounting to 20 lakhs, the chief items being Interest 8 lakhs, Superannuation Allowances 8 lakhs, Land Revenue 3. On the other hand expenditure has been reduced during the year to the extent of about 43 lakhs, the biggest reductions being under General Administration 9, Police 4, and Civil Works 9. The net result is an increase of 50 lakhs in the estimated deficit of 61. The whole of this deficit will be met by borrowing in the ensuing year.

The revenues of the current year have been credited with a sum of 16 lakhs borrowed from the Petrol Fund receipts to assist in the maintenance of roads. The loan has been taken subject to the condition that it shall be repaid when the provincial finances permit. No credit has been taken in the next year's budget for any further loan from this fund.

REVENUE ESTIMATE FOR 1932-33

The total estimate of revenue amounts to 14.35 and expenditure debitable to revenue to 15.08, the uncovered deficit being 73 lakhs. In arriving at this deficit account has been taken of the postponement by one year of the payment of the fixed instalments of principal due on account of loans taken from the Provincial Loans Fund. The direct benefit to the year's revenue budget amounts to some 12 lakhs. The Government of India have also sanctioned postponement of the last instalment amounting to about 16 lakhs of the pee-reform debt. Since this is accounted for under the debt head a temporary benefit accrues to our balance, but this does not affect the revenue budget. The estimate of expenditure has been reduced below the figure of 1930-31 by 54 lakhs. Actually the expenditure of the last year has been reduced by 116 lakhs.

NOT INCLUDED IN EXPENDITURE

But the expenditure budgeted for 1932-33 has been swollen by the following unavoidable items which have not hitherto been included on the expenditure side of the provincial budget:—

13 lakhs Superannuation charges (about 5 lakhs of this is due to a reduction of the credits from commercial departments owing to the reduced percentage charges on account of pensions).

15 lakhs under the head of Interest balanced on the receipt side by a similar estimate of land sale receipts in Sind earmarked to meet the interest charges of the Barrage.

14 lakhs increased Interest charges on outstanding debt mainly due to the deficit of the last two years together with increased Income Tax charges on the Development loan.

4 lakhs on account of the guarantee to the new Sind Railway.

16 lakhs on account of Nasik Distillery. From next year the gross expenditure of the distillery (which has hitherto been excluded from the provincial budget, and dealt with in the commercial accounts only), will be shown in the ordinary provincial accounts, and has therefore been added to the demand.

It is estimated that the proposals in the Finance Bill will cover 28 lakhs of this deficit. 6 lakhs will be met by the surplus under the capital heads, and the balance of 39 lakhs has been icluded in the loan which it is proposed to borrow from the Provincial Loans Fund.

NO TREATIES WITH LAW-BREAKERS

Ordinances Are Comparatively Mild, Says Bombay Governor

CONGRESS SUPPORTERS WARNED WHILE GOVERNOR CALLS FOR RALLY OF "TRUE NATIONALISTS"

In his address to the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Frederick Sykes made a chargesheet against the Congress for forcing the Government to resort to ordinances, which according to His Excellency, were comparatively mild, when compared to the extraordinary measures in vogue in Ireland.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES.

Warning the mercantile community against supporting the Congress, His Excellency said: "We decided that the only course open to us was to close immediately with this menace. We will enter into no treaties with law-breakers."

In his apologia for enhanced taxation, the Governor referred to the appointment of an expert enquiry committee for overhauling the administrative machine and thus follow up the work of the Retrenchment Committee. His Excellency also explained a scheme of a smaller Cabinet which however would not be brought into force immediately.

REDUCTION OF PORTFOLIOS IN GOVERNOR'S CABINET

Addressing the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, His Excellency, the Governor said:—

Since I last had the honour of addressing you, this Presidency has passed through another period of storm and stress, and though we may reasonably hope that the worst dangers are now behind us, even the most confirmed optimist would hardly venture to assert that our troubles are at an end. The ship of State is passing through dangerous waters: there are breakers on all sides, and only by constant vigilance can those at the helm hope to pilot her into the calmer seas which, we hope and trust, lie ahead of us. For this reason, I am laying before you with the utmost frankness the whole position, and I appeal to you, the elected representatives of the people of this Presidency, to co-operate with us in grappling with perils which would, if left unchecked, establish a stranglehold upon our whole commercial and political existence.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONGRESS.

On the circumstances which precipitated the crisis so dramatically at the end of last year, it is unneessary for me to dwell here. They are well known to you all, and His Excellency the Viceroy, in his address to the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, has made it abundantly clear that the Congress, or rather that section of it which has latterly so disastrously usurped the management of its affairs, deliberately brought about a rupture in the United Provinces by starting a no-rent campaign at the very time when the Local Government were discussing the agrarian problems with the Congress representatives. That Congress had made up its mind to renew the struggle at the earliest possible moment is evident from the utterances of its leaders, who had made desperate efforts to keep alive the war mentality. Warnings, repeatedly given, that the people must be prepared to face not lathis but bullets, and that a million lives, if necessary, must be sacrified admit, after all, of only one interpretation. In short, Congress was not prepared to adhere to constitutional methods. They demanded, under the threat of an immediate renewal of Civil Disobedience an unconditional surrender on the part of Government to their demands. I think you must see that, under these circumstances, Government was left with no alternative between accepting the challenge or abdicating.

We decided that the only course open to us was to close immediately with this menace. Procrastination under circumstances was fatal. The quarrel was forced upon us, and of the justice of our cause, I venture to think no unbiassed student of affairs can remain for a moment in doubt.

"ORDINANCES COMPARATIVELY MILD".

I now come to the subject which I know must be uppermost in the minds of many of you. I refer to the promulgation of the Ordinances. All of us of course regret the necessity to adopt government by ordinances rather than by ordinary law, but in this connection, I must remind you that emergency legislation of this kind is by no means unknown in other countries.

In England the Defence of the Realm Act is a case in point, but perhaps the most striking instance is the recent introduction of the Public Safety Act in Ireland. This Act has been introduced by a National Government and is of a nature sufficiently drastic to make the provisions of the Ordinances recently introduced in Bombay appear comparatively mild.

The point I want to make is that there must always come times in national history, when the Executive must assume special powers for the preservation of the state. That such a state of affairs threatened us last December is self-evident. When we look back at the history of this Presidency for the last ten years, when we remember the tragedies of Malegaon, Viramgam and Ahmedabad, or more recently, the deplorable campaign of arson and murder carried out by the agents of Congress in Sholapur, or the time when large areas of Bombay were given over to mob rule, for days together, to the entire dislocation of business and traffic, can anyone question the wisdom of the Government in taking prompt action to save peaceful citizens from again being exposed to this reign of terror? Congress may pay lip service to non-violence, but the events I have referred to amply prove the futility of trying to direct into peaceful channels the passions of the mob when deliberately excited by appeals to racial hatred. The Government which allows this sort of things to go on unchecked is failing in its most elementary duty, the protection of the liberties of the subject.

NO TREATIES WITH LAW-BREAKERS.

But as I have already said, the ordinances are emergency measures, to be repealed as soon as the emergency passes. The authors of the Civil Disobedience campaign are responsible for their enactment, and can secure their repeal by abandoning the course of action which brought them into existence.

Let me add here that my Government has no quarrel with any political party as such, however widely their views may differ from our own, provided that they endeavour to give them effect through the regular constitutional channels. But we will not permit coercion. We will enter into no treaties with law-breakers, and let me warn those who resort to these methods that they must be prepared to suffer the full legal penalties which they have deliberately provoked by embarking on this line of action.

WARNING TO MERCHANTS.

I now come to the financial situation. Though there are distinct signs of improvement ahead of us, and India is in many respects in an unusually favourable position to take advantage of the return of more prosperous times when they dawn, I should be failing in my duty were I to conceal the faact that it is still causing me and my advisers grave anxiety. History teaches us that one of the economic consequence of a great war is a temporary boom followed by a more or less prolonged reaction. This is precisely what happened in Bombay in 1865, when, after a short but feverish period of commercial prosperity, the dramatic collapse of the Southern States of America precipitated a crisis in many respects quite as severe as the present one. That crisis was eventually surmounted, as this will be. But the present situation contains elements of danger which were absent in 1865. The first essential for a trade revival is the restoration of law and order, and the presence of a feeling of security. For this raeson I am sure you will agree with me in condemning the unpatriotic and suicidal action of a certain section of the mercantile community, who actively support and encourage a movement which may very well bring ruin to themselves and their city. Business must go on, and if it is driven out of Bombay it may well migrate to some other commercial centre never to return. There are signs that this is happening even now, and when the tide turns, as it must turn, there is the danger that we shall find Bombay, which has so often claimed to the the first City in India, passed by in the returning flood of prosperity, if this warning goes unheeded.

The continued closing of the markets adds to the feeling of insecurity which it is surely the aim of all men of good will to disperse as soon as possible. It is preventing the despatch of goods to Bombay by up-country merchants and agriculturists; and while it may be perhaps regarded as only a temporary inconvenience by some merchant princes, it may well prove the death of the small and struggling traders. I appreciate some of the difficulties of our merchants such as the strength of social pressure, which are more prevalent here than elsewhere in India. Nevertheless, sanity lies in keeping politics and business apart, and with all the emphasis that I can command, I call the attention of the merchants of Bombay to the risk they run to themselves their city and the whole Presidency, in thus encouraging the forces of disorder, and still more in supplying them with the funds, without which these subversive activities could not continue.

Fortunately we have indications

(Continued on Page 8)

Deficit Over A Crore

28 LAKHS OF NEW TAXATION PROPOSED

Sir F. Gauntlett To Government's Rescue

C. I. D. IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday in the Council Hall, Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding.

At the outset oaths of allegiance were administered to the new elected and nominated members.

The Hon. President then referred to the death of Mr. Wadero Illahibaksh, which took place recently. The Council stood in solemn silence to mark their condolence.

After a few minutes were spent in answering questions, H. E. the Governor arrived in the Council Hall. Among the distinguished visitors in the gallery were also Lady Sykes and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. A number of C.I.D. officers were present in the Council Hall till the departure of the Governor.

After the Governor's address, the Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, introduced the budget estimates.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday at 2 p.m.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH

Introducing the budget estimates for 1932-33 of the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Council on Wednesday, Sir G. B. Pradhan said:—

Since we met in November last, further revised estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the current year have been prepared, and I regret to say that the position is even worse than then appeared. I will therefore put before you once again a brief review of the financial progress of the year. As you remember, in the final issue of the current year's budget we expected that the closing balance of the previous year 1930-31 would amount to 113 lakhs. In fact the suspensions and remissions of land revenue and irrigation dues imposed upon us by the economic condition of the agriculturist which followed on the great fall in commodity prices amounted to some 48 lakhs. There was also a fall of 8 lakhs under Excise revenue, and of 5 lakhs under Forests; and though a net reduction in expenditure (debited to revenue) was effected of 19 lakhs, the net result on our balances was a reduction of 36 lakhs, so that we actually entered the current year with aa balance of 77 lakhs only, of which 75 lakhs were in the Famine Relief Fund.

The budget estimates for this were left with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 61 lakhs, and the efforts which have been made in the course of the year towards the reduction of this deficit have resulted in savings amounting to 43 lakhs. I will refer here only to the larger reductions which are:—

General Administration	9 lakhs
Police	4 ,,
Civil Works	9 ,,

On the other hand there have been unexpected increases in interest charges and superannuation allowances amounting in all to 16 lakhs, and it was found necessary during the year to ask for a supplementary grant of 4 lakhs under 5, Land Revenue, though a saving of one lakh has been obtained out of this sum. These additions together with the total of 1 lakh under other heads have reduced the savings to 23 lakhs net.

FALL IN REVENUES.

Coming to the revenue side, the same causes which operated last year have again been responsible for a large fall in land revenue and irrigation dues. Suspensions and remission of land revenue amount to 19 lakhs, and the fall in irrigation receipts due to suspensions and reduction in the water rates is expected to be no less than 35 lakhs. The continued trade depression is resulting in a further fall in the stamp revenue which is expected to amount to 10 lakhs, and the same reason accounts for a reduction of 12 lakhs in the estimate of revenue from forests. The other minor heads together account for a fall of some 8 lakhs. On the other hand receipts under various minor heads have increased by 8 lakhs, and the extension of the Betting Tax to the book-makers has given us a net increase under the head Scheduled Taxes of 3 lakhs. The net worsening of our revenues will therefore amount to 73 lakhs, and the total estimated deficit in the current year will be 111 lakhs. It will be necessary to borrow the whole of this sum, and provision has accordingly been made in the next year's budget.

EXTENT OF RETRENCHMENT.

I come now to the estimates for next year. We have provided for a revenue of 14.35, which is 13 lakhs less than the revised estimates of the current year. That the fall is not greater is due chiefly to the inclusion of two new items, namely, a larger sum on account of land sales in Sind, earmarked for the payment of interest on the Barrage debt, and a sum of some 16 lakhs, owing to the transfer to the provincial accounts of the gross revenue from the Nasik Distillery. Budgeted expenditure debitable to revenue amounts to 15.08. This is 54 lakhs less than the total expenditure incurred in the last year for which we have complete accounts namely 1930-31. Lest it should be thought that this represents the sum total of retrenchments effected, I will proceed at once to explain exactly what reduction in expenditure has been carried out, for I know this is a matter to which the House quite rightly attaches the utmost importance. I do not intend now to deal with the detailed recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee: a detailed statement of the action taken by Government on those recommendations is being placed before the House showing the financial effect so far as this can be calculated at present. The Retrenchment Committee recommended retrenchments amounting in all to 36 lakhs, and the Majority Report raised this figure by suggested emergency retrenchments to 121 lakhs. Of this, 8 lakhs on acount of stoppage of increments of pay was conditional on the possibility of carrying out the recommendation in all services. The Act of Parliament which provided for the emergency cut of 10 per cent. did not cover such a proposal, and it was obviously impracticable to obtain sanction to this further reduction of emoluments. The condition could not therefore be fulfilled even had Government approved of this further attack on the emoluments of its servants. Again, the 17 lakhs by which the Committee proposed to reduce the Police budget was also dependent upon the restoration of normal political conditions. The current year's budget estimate has indeed been reduced by some 7 lakhs. But it seems highly probable that the re-opening of the Civil Disobedience Movement may necessitate restoration of part at any rate of this sum. The emergency recommendations of the Committee are thus reduced to a figure of about 97 lakhs. The expenditure budgeted for next year has been arrived at after a reduction of the budget demand of 1931-32 by no less than 136 lakhs, and 116 lakhs less than the actual expenditure of last year.

SIR F. GAUNTLETT TO RESCUE

Now it will be obvious from a candid review of the manner in which retrenchment has been effected that many of these emer-

(Continued on page 8.)

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